CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BR...

VOL: X. NO. 27 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1922. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date 1922	Steamer.	Tons.
4th Feb.	EGYPT*	7,941
11th ,,	DELTA	8,097
18th ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th ,,	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA X	10,941
11th ,,	KARMALA	8,983
18th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th ,,	CHINA	7,952
1st April	NARKUNDA X	16,118
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th ,,	EGYPT	7,941
22nd ,,	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th ,,	MANTUA X	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,890
13th ,,	ASSAYE	7,346
20th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th ,,	NALDERA X	15,825

"MALWA"
"NARKUNDA"
"MANTUA"
X "NALDERA" } Through steamers from Australia

"EGYPT" Through steamer from China

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922.		
2 Feb.	MADURA	8,600
9 Feb.	DUMALA	8,200
23 Feb.	HATIPARA *	8,182
9 Mar.	MANDALA	8,246
23 Mar.	NEVASA	9,078
6 April	MANORA	7,888
20 ,,	MASHOBRA	8,283
4 May	MANELA	803
18 ,,		

* DOES not carry passengers.

SAILING FOR CHINA

27th Feb.	SICILIA	Calls at Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shangha

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date 1922	Steamer	
24th Feb.	Mantua	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
24th March	Naldera	
5th May	Malwa	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
1 Feb.	VASNA	Basreh direct
2 ,,	BARJORA	Karachi & P. Gulf
3 ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct
6 ,,	LHASA	Karachi Coasting
7 ,,	VARSOVA	Basreh direct
8 ,,	TAROBA	E. & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE and CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1880.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kusado Maru	H. Yanagi	16th Jan	31st Jan
Alps Maru	T. Inoue	8th Feb.	12th Feb.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Daisy Maru	Y. Saito	16th Feb.	10th Mar.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA:,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer Captain Tons, Arrival Departure
HakushikaMaru T, Isonaka 8151 13th Jan 31st Jan
Tamba Maru 1, Aeshima 5845 25th Jan 6th Feb
Bengal Maru N. Yokota 5398 4th Feb. 13th Feb
*Hekodate Maru C, Hideshima 8th Feb 9th Feb
Wakasa Maru B, Tsuda 8137 19th Feb 3rd March
Tokushima Maru J. Shibutaml 5968 2nd Mar. 17th Mar

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mohsana, Dabhoi, Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,230
Reserve Fund	10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 85,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc	Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD, BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur Patna.

SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100.000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. S.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay.
Baghdad.	Calcutta.
Bahrein	Colombo.
Basrah	dillah.
Basrah City.	Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserved Fund	£ 256,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K. B. E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H Batty, Esq.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.,
Emile Francqui, Esq.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

D. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	.....	25,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	.....	20,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	.....	20,15,381 15 2
Reserve Funds	.....	15,87,351 15 10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montagomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rohon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cant

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Same as low as Rs. 5, received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF BANK, LIMITED.

		Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.....	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	.....	2,97,81,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	.....	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	...	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street,
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accused amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

E. H. OLIPHANT,
Manager.

BANKING.

YOUR CHILD
GETS.
Rs. 3405.

Here is a plan if acted upon means GREAT things for every parent and every child. Open an account with Rs. 10 to-day and then on each birth-day deposit Rs. 10 for EACH year of the child's age in our Saving's Bank. We pay.

5%

interest, compounded every year. You will be surprised to see the interest, and the principal grow
AT THE END OF 21st Year. This account will amount to Rs. 3405. Think what Rs. 3405 will do for a young man or a young girl just starting the battle of life. This may mean difference between success or failure and the most this costs you in any one year—21st year is Rs. 210.

ILLUSTRATION-
Rs. 10 to open account.

10.00	Deposit	2370.60	19th Year
.50	Interest	190.	Deposit
10.50	1st Year	128.03	Intrest
20.	Deposit	2688.63	20th Year
1.52	Intrest	200.	Deposit
32.02	2nd Year	144.44	Intrest
30.	Deposit	3033.07	21st Year
3.10	Intrest	210.	Deposit
65.12	3rd Year	162.15	Interest
40.	Deposit	3405.22	Total
5.26	Intrest		
110.38	4th Year and so on		

Actually you pay Rs. 2,310 you get Rs. 3,405
For full Particulars write to
THE
INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Phone 5305; Post Box 22, Bombay.
Branches:—Surat, Karachi and Rawalpindi,
INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Yen 65,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtan
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customer and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less han Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Pot Box No. 147.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THEOUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only..
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates. Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SODANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St. Calcutta.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

MARTIN & C...
Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT
For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi

M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road,
Hydrabad (Deccan.)

C. N. MADHAVA RO
Acting Branch Secret
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMB...

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager,
Calcutta.

WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENST

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	.....	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls	...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds		Rs. 2,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 2 per cent all round the year on sums of s. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
12, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents)
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and a
991, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book,
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulras apply to:—

The Secretary,	or	The Chief of Agents.
309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta,		D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee. Calcutta.

Agents Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Indian Concern with Indian capital under Indian management Attractive plans. Low rates. Perfect security. Speedy settlement of claims.
For particulars apply to
HEAD OFFICE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD
CALCUTTA.
Second Buinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquenium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager.
Bombay Branch,
43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI.
Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

Telg. "Lodge." Tel. No. 2715

SHRI NARSINHA HINDU LODGE.
AT THEIR NEW PREMISES.
VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING.
LOHAR CHAWL.
Decent Boarding and Lodging accommodation for High Class Hindus. Special arrangements for Families, Rajas, Maharajas and other Nobilities.
MODERATE CHARGES.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING 10 BEST ENGLISH STEEL SAFES.

The public are hereby informed that an Auction Sale of the following well-known "LIONS" Safes, "SUPERIOR" Quality and "EXTRA SUPERIOR" Quality of 1921 stock will be held at the Rooms of Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers at 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) THIS DAY WELNESDAY, the 1st February, 1922.

"SUPERIOR" QUALITY "LIONS" SAFES.

Size.	Priced to sell at £.
50 x 36 x 24	£ 120 0 0
48 x 36 x 24	100 0 0
40 x 24 x 22	80 0 0
34 x 17 x 15	28 10 0
22 x 14 x 13	22 10 0

"EXTRA SUPERIOR" QUALITY "LIONS" SAFES.

Size.	Priced to sell at £
42 x 26 x 24	98 0 0
40 x 25 x 23	90 0 0
38 x 24 x 22	86 10 0
36 x 24 x 22	73 10 0
34 x 22 x 21	63 0 0

Note:—The above Safes will be offered to the public for sale at reasonable reduction in prices before the day of Auction Sale and only those Safes that thus remain unsold will be offered for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder without any reserve.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE SAFES.

They are made in England out of the best English Steel (Not Iron) and guaranteed Fire and Burglar resisting.

The above Safes are largely used in Important Firms, H. M.'S. Government, State Treasuries, Indian Railway and Banks and this lot is sold by Public Auction to close 1921 Accounts. They are on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers and can be inspected any working day during Office hours.

MEHTA and CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st February, 1922.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
28, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3083

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, SITUATED AT TRINITY ST., DHOBI TALAO.

Under instructions from Mr. Sulleman Ismail Haji Moosa, the Receiver in Suit No. 1556 of 1921, (Abdulla Mahomed versus Hoobai, widow and others) and by virtue of the consent decree made in the said suit on the 22nd day of December, 1921, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Land with the messuage or tenement standing there on situate at Trinity Street otherwise called Dhobi Talao without the Fort in the city of Bombay and in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 96 square yards or thereabout registered by the collector of land Revenue under old No. 82, new No. 728, old survey No. 17, new survey No. 8394, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C, Nos. 2405—2407—2408, Street No. 64 and (1) and (2) and bounded as follows on or towards the east by the Trinity Street on or towards the West by the property of Kurimji Allibhai Barodawalla on or towards the North by the property of Dadabhoy D. Raxter and on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Pestonji Bhaka.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekeil, Attorneys for the Receiver at their office in Cook's Buildings, Homby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES COLOURED GROUND PRINTS AND 11 BALES DELHI SHIRTING PRINTS.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 2nd day of day of February, 1922, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction near the Baling Press in Champa Gali near Moolji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. The Commercial Trading Co., Limited, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor R. Jairam Naranji.

EX. S.S. "CITY OF MARSEILLES.
R. J. N. 177/186—10 cases Coloured Ground Prints.

EX. S.S. "SCINDIA."
R. J. N. 191/201—11 Bales Delhi Shirting Prints.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY AND CO
Auctioneers.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
5, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

BONA FIDE SALE.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M.

Unique opportunity to buy very rich solid house-hold furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and other well-known makers.

Auction Sale of decent high class and household furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and other well-known makers; Sliding Dining Table, Wimbridge's Sideboard, Double Spring English Gramophone with about 50 specially selected English Records, Roberts' Handsome Silver Show Case, Cabinet, Solid Brass Palm-stands, Aldermans English Ice Refrigerator, Chesterfield's Very Rich Plateduare by Reed and Barton, Rich Cut Glassware, English Crockery, Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, Drapery Carpets, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 5th February, 1922, at "Star Chambers," Motlibai Street, behind Byculla Club, Byculla, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich and selected pieces of furniture, comprising of sliding Dining Table Wimbridge's Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dumbwaiters, Tea Tables, Roberts' Handsome Silver Show and Cabinet, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs to Match, Richly Carved Cashmere Table, Brass Top Centre Table, Solid Brass Palmstands, Double Spring Ball Bearing English Gramophone with about 50 specially selected English Records, Roberts' Tea Tables, Low Arm Chairs, Ladies' Fancy Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Tables, English Carpets, Drapery, Purdahs, Bedroom Furniture, Mirror Almirahs made from specially selected sasoned Teakwood, Clothe and Gown Press Dressing Tables, Marble Top Wash Tables and Toilet set, Revolving Book Stands and Revolving Chairs, Alderman's English Ice Refrigerator, very rich cut glassware, English Crockery, Sheffield Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Capt. A. T. Torpy, of Government Medical Stores.

N.B.—The above articles are of exceptional good quality and people are recommended to have a looks at them.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be open to view 4 days before the sale.

MISTRY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st February, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

186 Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

The sale of the property at Colaba at the risk of the heirs of the late Changibai, widow of Luxuman Koolabkar and others, is advertised to take place to-day, will take place on 5th day of April, 1922.

AUCTION SALE AT PAREL (LAL BUNGALOW.)

On SUNDAY, the 5th day of February, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel "Lal Bungalow," Parel, next to Jacob Sassoon Mills, and opposite Morarji Mills, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, by Lazerus of Calcutta, by Maple, by Roberts and Burmese made such lining tables, arm and without arm chairs, rich sideboard and dumbwaiter, rich carpets, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, rich glass and crockery, fancy curtains, corner cabinets, Indian open carved furniture, writing tables, glass door book cases, 1 Piano by Shiedmayer, silver cabinets, rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, marble top tables, camera, binoculars, opera glasses, ice boxes, easy chairs, aluminium utensils, large iron stove, etc., etc. The property of Lieut. C. W. Clark and others. Catalogues will be publish and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BRUSHES, ARM BANDS, GARTERS, PADLOCKS, RAZOR STROPE, COTTON SUSPENDERS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 4th February, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

4 cases Shears.
4 cases Padlocks.

On account and risk of Shaik Mohamed Saffi Karimudin of Cutlery Bazar and Old Kazi Street:—

1 case Rubber Toilet Brushes.
2 cases Arm Bands and Garters.
4 cases Shears.
2 cases Eagle Padlocks.
3 cases Razor Strope.

On account and risk of S. Abdool Karim Mohamed Omer:—

1 Cotton Suspender.
3 cases spring plated Laste.
1 case embossing machine.
1 case Razors.
1 case magnisium carbonet about 112 lbs.

On SATURDAY, the 4th February, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 brougham in good condition.
1 grey Arab horse, 13½.
1 Stude Baker Car 15-20 H.P. 4 cylinder. 5 seater in excellent running order.

On account of the concerned.

1 Hurlburt Lorry chases (damaged)

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 1st Feb. 1922.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of 26 cases Cotton Sewings, Bleached Yarn, 2-28s.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms by order of the Office concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Bhaichand Rupchand, Doshi, Pydonie, Bombay.

26 cases cotton Sewings Bleached yarn 2-28.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Surplus Government Stores, Hardware, miscellaneous such as 2775 tins Baking and Pudding Measure Tin, Burners Stove Oil, Steamers Stoves, Enamel Dishes, Frying Pans, Tin Kettles, Curtain Peles, 3750 Numdas, 9500 Pull thro' Gauze Wire, 115 Wheels Trolly Iron, 164 Gridirons, 181 Springs Spiral, Cart Fittings, 660 Branding Iron, Heliograph Stands, Tape Webbing, about 1½ tons, 2910 Mugs Tin, 1100 Plates Tin, 500 Amb. Stretchers, Rubber Hose Armoured, Rowlocks, Wagon Poles, Bamboo Tent Poles, 6792 Fittings Tinned Copper, 1400 Mallet Head Wooden, 6842 Boxes Tinned Copper, 330 Boxes Wooden Ammunition, Amn. Carriers Leather, Ropes Sling, 2100 Burners for Lamps, 2840 Tent Pole Bags Canvas, 357 Brushes Paint, Tonga Wheels, Bulls Eye Lanterns, Balance Scales, 5435 Wash-hand Basins, Dust Bins, Camp Stools, 500 Shovels, 500 Forks Agricultural, Pack Saddle Mule, 75 Beam Scales with Copper Bolts, 1000 Lamps Oil hanging, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 2nd February, 1922, and following days at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the goods being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st Feb, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone, No. 4927.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL GEN STORE SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 84 DOZ. REEDS. 10 DOZ. HEEDS, 7 PCS. SIZING FLANNEL AND 19 PKTS. WARPER PINS.

On MONDAY, the 6th February, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order Mr. Girdharlal Bapulal Lakhya receiver appointed by Ahmedabad add. first-class Sub-Judges Court in suit No. 136 of 1921.

84 Doz. Reeds counts 36-40-42-44.
10 doz. heeds counts 48 and 52.
7 pcs. sizing flannel 'Janus Canyon.
Thomas Hardman 66-68-72 Inc. Plain.
19 Pkts. Warper pins.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view at the office of Messrs. Purshotamdas Popatlal and Co., at No. 8, Desai Lane, Fort.

GANDHI and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st Feb., 1922.

KATOL
STICKS
Destroys Mosquitos. Rs. 1-8 per box.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists & Druggists

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30 p. m.
J. Leeds presents his All-Laughter show.
THE QUERIES

EXCELSIOR CINEMA
To-day at: 6-30 p. m.
Metro Pictures Corporation Presents
EMMY WEHLEN
in
A FAVOR TO A FRIEND

THE EXPIRE
TO-DAY At: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
The third of our "BIG FIVE" productions
A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION
NORMA TALMADGE
NORMA TALMADGE
NORMA TALMADGE
in Arthur Goodrich's Celebrated Play
"YES OR NO?"
"YES OR NO?"
"YES OR NO?"

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Wild Animal Serial Surpreme.
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
Starring
THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
ELMO LINCOLN
and
LOVELY LOUISE LORRAINE
We have no hesitation in acclaiming this, the Greatest TARZAN picture yet Presented.
ELMO LINCOLN
will amuse you with his wonderful strength
LOUISE LORRAINE
will astound with her Beauty and Pluck
This Week Episodes Nos. 3rd, 4th, & 5th
No. 3 "THE SUN DEATH"
" 4 "STALKING DEATH"
" 5 "FLAMES OF HATE"

THE
Majestic Cinema
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
JACK HOXIE.
IN
Thunder Bolt Jack.
Great Western Serial of all Time.
Last episodes are full of thrills. You will sit with breath bated when you will see Jack and his skill nhorsemanship and deeds of dare-devilry
Thunder Bolt Jack.
Last Instalment. Episodes. 13, 14, 15
Thunder Bolt Jack.
Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and FIRST WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
The serial with more surprises than a dream—More speed than a shooting star—More action than a machine gun—And more of that hang-by-the teeth suspense than a detective story.
See—
"The Sky Ranger"
Featuring
JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ.
Episode 1 OUT OF THE CLOUDS
" 2 THE SINISTER SIGNAL
—:o:—
PATHE GAZETTE & POLLARD COMIC
TIME:—Daily 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at: 5 p.m.
Sunday at: 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL
Always a good show

THE
Alexandra Cinema.
Bellasis Road, a few paces from Byculla Club.
Universal's
Sensational and Mightest Production'
LUCILE LOVE
A Serial full of adventures an excitement featuring
Favourite Screen Stars of World-wide Fame
FRANCIS FORD and
GRACE CUNARD.
LUCILE LOVE
The Serial
LUCILE LOVE
Third Instalment Episodes 7, 8, 9.
Shows at: 5-15, 7, 845 and 10-30,
Popular Prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE "STAR" CINEMA
present
To-Night and This Week.
A World's Greatest Wonder Serial
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
based on the Spiritual Theory of
SIR OLIVER LODGE
highly spoken of by such prominent personages of world-fame, as
H. M. KING GEORGE, H. M. KING ALBERT, WOODROW WILSON, SIR OLIVER LODGE, BARNARD SHAW, CARDINAL GIBBONS
Depicting vivid demonstrations of
PALMISTRY, OCCULT SCIENCE CRYSTAL-GAZING, CLAIRVOYANCE. HYPNOTISM, and A NUMBER OF OTHER THEORIES OF MYSTICISM and SPIRITUALISM.
No Serial picture ever Filmed Compare in Myste y, Thrill, Action, Suspense, Romance, Drama and Punch, and Astounding sensation with this Scientific subject
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
This Week—Two Episodes 3and 4 together with
A Special New Attraction by the World's well known Tight-Wire Artists
THE EDDY DUO
in their ENTIRELY NEWamazing feats of "FLIP FLAP", JUMPS, SOMERSAULTS DANCES, Etc.
A complete Change of programme by the
EDDY DUO
A Special Double Feature Programme
SEE IT AT THE
Bombay's Newest Princely Picture Palace
THE "STAR" CINEMA,
Tram Te minus, GRANT ROAD.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY. Commencing 5-15 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
No Increase in Prices.
N. B.— There well be no Variety Shows in 3-30 and 8-45 Shows on Saturday and Sunday and in 5-15 Shows on week days.

IS SHE A CURSE OR A BLESSING FOR MAN?
Two types of women—ordained by Providence!
Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS Offer
TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK
A powerfully striking Drama of Womandom, starring the adorable
LOUSIE GLAUM
with Charles Ray and Wyndham Standing
in
THE WOLF WOMAN
(5 Reels 6000 feet)
A Comedy in the Programme.
To-night: 5 30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

THE ANCIENT DAUGHTERS OF IND!
How the world-renowned beauties selected their husbands.
Messrs. K.D. and Brothers are proud to offer
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
a Master-Production depicting one of the most beautiful episodes from Mahabharat.
"DROUPDI SWAYAMVAR"
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
The Programme includes the
AHMEDABAD CONGRESS FILM
repeated for the Third Week at special request.
To-night: 5; 7; 9; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road)

LAST WEEK
SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
LOCATION: GILDER TANK
Lamington Road, near Grant Road Railway Station
Special Programme
DAILY AT 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 5-30 p. m. (S. T).
New European Ac ors and Lady Actress Just arrived f om the Continent
See their New wonderful Acts in New stunts.

PROHIBITION IN BARODA.

NON-OFFICIAL EFFORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The State of Baroda, which has in the past been regarded as a progressive State, has been in the lime-light for sometime past for things done which do not redound to the credit of the State or its enlightened ruler—The Gaekwar. For instance, mention may be made of the deprivation of a well-earned and long-enjoyed pension to that loyal servant of the State—Mr. Abbas S. Tyabji. Mr. Tyabji is well known for a clear record of services both to the State and the public at large and yet such a man, who is loved and even adored throughout Gujarat has been deprived of his pension, not because in this advanced age of his, he has done any harm to the State, but outside the State, he has taken active part in the movement for India's national emancipation.

However that may be, a little amount of reactionaryism has not yet prevented the subjects of the State from engaging their energies in useful public work, such as the furtherance of the Swadeshi and anti-drink movements. At the capital town of Baroda can boast of a well organized temperance—or rather Total Prohibition movement, which within the short space of its existence, has done remarkably good work in wearing people, addicted wholesale to dring, from that ruinous habit. The movement itself is the natural expansion of work of reform that was unostentashingly carried on for months together in the Maharaja Mills. The Agents of the mill felt that the evil habit was sapping not only the vitality of the men but also of the work they turned out. The mill employs about 700 persons, and the Agents encouraged both directly and indirectly the work of curing the men of their ruinous habit. At first it was uphill work, but undaunted by its arduous nature, the Agents persisted till at last they succeeded in completely wearing their men from the habit.

Encouraged by this success, the experiment is now being tried on a larger scale, and the co-operation of many leading citizens of Baroda has been enlisted. The Prohibition movement has for its President Mr. K. V. Sarangapani, an ex-chief justice of Baroda, and among the Vice-Presidents are to be found Messrs. Abbas Tyabji and H. D. Kantavala. The Secretaries are Messrs. Natverlal G. Sheth, Purshottam Natre and Dr. Suratkar. Mr. Natvarlal has considerable experience of the work, having been closely identified with the experiment in the Maharaja Mills and he possesses much enthusiasm for the work.

Though the State following the vicarious example of British Indian administrations has prohibited the picketting of liquor shops, the leaders of the movement have succeeded in keeping the movement well within the limits of the law and have at the same time been able to carry on a very effective campaign among the classes who are notoriously addicted to the drink habit. There are batches of zealous workers and volunteers who work with the full co-operation of the caste organizations—known as Punchayats—of the classes given to the habit. The communities among which work has been carried on so far, have submitted themselves voluntarily and cheerfully—it is important to note—to moral restraints imposed by the Punchayats and have accepted, without demur, the penalties imposed for breaches of discipline. In a particular caste, it is difficult to find at the present time a single member who has violated the rule not to drink, though the members of the caste—both men and women—were in the past irrevocably given up to the demon of drink.

Attempts are being made to extend operations to other communities and one of the secrets of success seems to lie in the fact that the leaders of the movement have always taken care to enlist voluntary workers from the community among which the experiment is to be tried. These workers being drawn from the same caste know the people who drink among them and respect their names to the committee—and the latter approach such people privately and by quiet persuasion and the force of their own example, try to impress them with the harmful character of drink. It requires considerable patience and an unshakable faith before some people can be convinced and redeemed.

Another important step the promoters have recently taken was to memoralize the Gaekwar on the subject of total prohibition in the State. A deputation consisting of Mr. M. H. Kantavala (President of the Municipality), Mr. Sarangapani, Nawab Saduddin (a staunch non-co-operator) and the Nagarseth waited on the Gaekwar and presented him with a largely signed memorial from the citizens, the Gaekwar admitted all the postulates of the memorial fully sympathised with its object and even commended the deputationists for their interest. But the proposition of giving up thirty lakhs of revenue was too big a dose for him to swallow at a gulp! Besides, Baroda, being an Indian State, the Gaekwar could not take the bold step of prohibiting the liquor traffic altogether so long as British India was wallowing in it. Under these circumstances, I have no doubt that the promoters of the movement would be more than satisfied if the Gaekwar could translate his sympathy into deeds. If he could see that the workers in the cause of reform are not subjected to pin-pricks, he will have done some service for which not only the subjects of Baroda but temperance workers outside the State will feel grateful to him.

FUEL HARDSHIPS.

VILLAGERS TAKE TO CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHANTARI, Jan. 26.

Uptill now the custom of the Forest authorities has been to allot a Forest block within the easy reach of the villagers to bring their fuel. From this year the Authorities took it into their heads to allot a block nearly 12 miles off the village and have made it still more difficult for them by assigning a time limit of only a day. It is absolutely impossible for the poor villages especially of Sihawa Pargana, who repulse the rage of the cold season with the help of fire alone to bring a supply of fuel from such a distance of 12 miles within a day. Having no other alternative, the villagers of Nagari, Birgudi and Sankara have been compelled to take recourse to civil disobedience and have begun bringing their fuel from the nearest jungle. The Police have been taken to force but the villages are claim and non-violent. The Tahsil Congress Committee has sent some leaders to the scene of action.

INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY

APPEAL FOR HELP.

An earnest appeal to the generous public in aid of its building fund is made by the Indian Education Society, Dadar, Bombay.

The Society has under its control three institutions:—(1) King George English School (for boys), (2) High School for girls and (3) Industrial School. The King George English School was started in 1912 with the first five standards. It was made a full high school in 1914. It had 698 students on the roll at the end of 1921. Out of this total 318 belonged to the *backward classes*. Besides there were 4 Mahomedans, 5 Christians and 2 Parsi boys.

In the school efforts are being made to build up the *character* of students, by impressing on their minds the elements of morality in a systematic manner. So also every opportunity is availed of to make them true sons of their Mother-land.

The school has a well-equipped Laboratory and a Library too, containing good book both in Vernacular and English for the use of the students.

Among the new activities recently undertaken is the establisment of the Co-operative Stores from June, 1921. Its aim is to make it possible for individual students to purchase the prescribed books, stationery, etc., at a cheaper rate than in the market. This concern is managed under the supervision of the staff by the boys themselves who are ever ready to extend ungrudgingly and unsparingly their wholehearted services whenever called upon. The students will thus receive an initiation into co-operative principles since their boy-hood.

In ordr to make the students all round the Society will shortly take up the question of opening classes of Short-hand, Typewriting, Commercial Correspondence, Accountancy and Book-keeping. These subjects will make students practical and will bring them in touch with the commercial life of Bombay. They will then be able to stand on their own legs and to take up business lines.

The High School for Girls was started in June, 1918 with a very meagre number of two girls on the roll. To-day it is a full High School showing an increase in number which comes to 85.

The *special features* of the school are the (1) The Debating Society (2) The Library (3) The Excursions (4) Drill (5) Sewing (6) Singing, etc.

This year *a special class* has been opened to train grown-up women. It meets from 1.30 p.m., to 3-30 p.m.—a time convenient to all married ladies, as they can attend the class after finishing their household duties. It is intended to give in this class a fair amount of knowledge in English, Vernacular, Mathematics and and Sewing. Besides, from the beginning the Society has a mind to open classes for the *Entrance Course of Prof. Karve's University*, as soon as it gets sufficient number of girls.

Among the new spheres of work undertaken by the Society may be mentioned the Industrial School.

The school was opened in June, 1921, and is under the supervision of Mr. Balvant Anandrao Yadav, who is an experienced man of long standing in this department. Though it is in its experimental stage, still for the present it is able to supply carpets of different designs, khadi, pairs of dhoties, chairs, cup-boards, stool, charpais, looms and other furniture according to orders.

The school is being taken advantage of by boys coming mostly from the labouring classes, whose ambitions are naturaly limited to the vocational career after acquiring a certain amount of cultured education.

It will not be out of place to note here that out of 800 boys and girls, more than 25 p.c. are given ample concession in fees, apart from the help they receive from the help they receive from the Poor Boys' Fund.

With in four years from its foundation the Indian Education Society has secured contributions of nearly one lakh of rupees, of which Rs. 56, 000 have been collected in cash, for the buildings of the King George English School, High School for Girls, Hostel, Teachers' Residences, to be erected on the plot of 14,471 yards, obtained from the Bombay Improvement Trust near Dadar Station. All buildings will require near Rs. 7,00,000. To assure the permanence of the Industrial School, the Society is trying to have a plot of 6,000 square yards, the expenses of which will amount to Rs. 3,00,000. The scheme of the Arts College will require Rs. 6,00,000 only.

The Immediate Needs of the Indian Education Society are (1) Building for the King George English School: (2) Building for the Girls' High Shool, (3) Rs. 300 per month for the current expenses of the King George English School. (4) Rs. 150 per month for the current expenses of the Girls' High School; (5) Rs. 250 per month for the current expenses of the Industries School, and (6) Rs. 5,000 for the Boy Scout Movement and the volunteers Corps.

Nothing is more urgently necessary for the realisation of the above schemes than the funds. The Society hopes that the generous public will offer their cordial encouragement.

Along with the above appeal for money, opinions of the Press on the excellent work done by the Society are given.

Digitized from financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 10 April, 2017

SITUATIONS VACANT.

DRAUGHTSMAN on Rs. 140 and TRACER on Rs. 90 per month, required by firm of Bombay Millowners Apply Box. No. 7691 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 12006

WANTED—A B. A., with Physics and Chemistry or a B. Sc. for the Fort and Proprietory High Schools. Apply to PRINCIPALS, Frere Road, Fort.
A R2708

WANTED—A Hindu COMPOUNDER. Apply in person at KRISHNA PRINTING PRESS, No. 9, Anantwadi, Bhuleshwar between 12-30 and 6 p.m.
A R2717

WANTED—A TYPIST and GENERAL CLERK for an Import-Export firm. Only experienced need apply to Box No. 7694, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2707

WANTED—GRADUATES or UNDER-GRADUATES with English to work in a Life Insurance Office as outside men. Apply stating age and salary expected to Box No. 7692, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R12012

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced CLERK, knowing Urdu, Gujrati and English and two COMPOSITORS for Gujrati and English types. Apply THE SURATI PTG. PRESS, Mandvi Post, Bombay 3.
A R2705

WANTED—A GRADUATE, who can manage an office. Persons having good knowledge of Law, Hindi and Gujerati need apply. Salary Rs. 100 to 125 according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 7684, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2684

WANTED—A well experienced and efficient MANAGER to organize a newly started export and import house. Knowledge of local seeds markets, shipping, book-keeping and typewriting essential. Apply with qualification and salary expected to P. O. Box No. 726, Bombay.
A R2659

EUROPEAN FIRM of Solicitors require an experienced SHORTHAND WRITER with a good knowledge of English and a dictation speed of 150 words per minute and a typing speed of 50 words per minute. Salary to a quick and accurate operator Rs. 150. Apply to Box No. 7677, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C11972

EUROPEAN FIRM of Silicitors, require an experienced and energetic MANAGING CLERK with a knowledge of good English and capable of working without supervision. One with a knowledge of Company work preferred. Salary from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 7676, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C1971

WANTED—CLERKS having experience o P. W. Accounts. Pay Rs. 100-5-125. An experienced TYPIST with good speed. Pay Rs. 80-5-100. Apply with testimonials to:—THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Development Department, Materials, District, Matunga.
A R12011

WANTED.—A competent, experienced Sub-Judge, retired from British service as Chief Judge, Savantvadi, on pay Rs. 200-10-250. Knowledge of Marathi essential. Apply immediately stating caste, age, place of residence and experience. G. L. Macgregor, Political Agent, Savantvadi, Belgaum, 20th January, 1922.
A 12003

ABLEST and most efficient training in Shorthand and Typewriting under Expert European Lecturer. Accommodation Limited. Preparation for Accountancy, Banking, Correspondence and Secretaryship. The last date of receiving fees for L.C.C. Examination is 26th February, 1922. Apply sharp, PRINCIPAL, Lentin's Commercial College, 283, Hornby Road.
A R2721

WANTED—An influential firm to take up the sole selling agency for the Bombay Presidency and smart and influential canvassers for a renowned band of silks. Applicants desirous of taking up the business are earnestly requested to communicate with the undersigned or interview the undersigned personally between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 a.m., at Room No. 61, Green's Hotel, Apollo Bunder. L. C. DHARIWAL, Representative, The M L. W. Institute, Allahabad.
A R2710

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CERTIFIED EXPERIENCED PARSI ACCOUNTANT (F.C.R.A.) wants SERVICE. Can keep Accounts independently. Prepare balance sheet. Pay Rs. 125. Please write to Box No. 7680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2714

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—ROOMS and BLOCKS for residence over the Works of Italian Motor Car Co., Ltd., at Arthur Road, Jacob, Circle. Apply within.
C R2723

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET, from February, 1922, in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD, next to Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE Blocks, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. (larger if required), at a monthly rent from Rs. 175 to Rs. 490, on First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed St., Bombay, No. 3.
D R2551

TO BE LET—At Sankli Street Plot No. 23 New building, open air rooms. With electric light, moderate rent. Apply there.
C R2674

TO LET, at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, opposite Panalal's Temple, beautiful FLATS, with Sea View, East, West and South. Rents from Rs. 420 to Rs. 650. Particulars on spot or from Mr. P. S. JOSHI, 'Phone No. 5230.
C R2725

TO LET.—Extensive Office premises on the Second Floor of a Building, situated in the best business centre, Apollo Street, Fort, close to the Old Share Market with electric Light, Lift and all modern Sanitary arrangements. Possession immediate. Apply to Box No. 7688 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R11993

TO LET.—GROUND FLOOR for Show Room for immediate entry in Elphinstone, Circle. Apply to Box No. 7693, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2704

GROUND FLOOR, about 4,500 square feet for office, show rooms, with godown facing at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station, also Blocks for high class Hindoos. Apply IMPERIAL DAIRY, opposite Walace Flour Mill, Bhikalwadi, Grant Road. Telephone No. 3637.
C R2696

OUTACAMOND—TO LET—Rossmoyne. Large commodious fully furnished BUNGALOW with Cottage, suitable for Princess or large families, drawing dining, sitting, Office and pantry rooms, 4 bed rooms, 3 dressing rooms, 5 bath rooms, Kitchen, Stables. Immediate possession. Apply to Messrs. DASTUR & CO., Solicitors, High Court, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C 12007

HOTEL.

THE ORIENT HOTEL—The only Central Hotel in Bombay just opposite to Crawford Market and Police Commissioner's Office. Electrict lift, lights etc. Terms moderate Monthly boarders and families special charges. Apply MANAGER.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—RUNNING CONCERNS, good income. Apply to Box No. 7700, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R2730

FOR SALE—Two big CHAWLS, consisting of 112 rooms with shops, at Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, for Rs. 1 lakh or near offer. Apply Mr. P. S. JOSHI, 15, Ravelin Street, Fort, 'Phone 5230.
G R2718

FOR SALE—One storeyed BUNGALOW seven bedrooms, with dressing and bathrooms attached and spacious drawing and dinning rooms, furnished, with 60 acres thickly wooded grounds fine locality. No brokers need apply. Apply C. S. RENGASWAMI, 113, Hawey Road, Gamdevi, Bombay Covers to bear superscription Ooty House.
G R2685

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One fine BAY ARAB HORSE. Age seven years. Owner purchasing motor. For particulars apply to Box No. 7687 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
J R2691

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE.—OVERLAND No. 4, complete with all accessories in very good working condition, sparingly used, owner purchased a new bigger car. Apply Box No. 7671, Advt. Dept., (Bombay Chronicle."
J A R2650

FOR SALE—One STUDBAKER seven seater in perfect running Order, fitted with magneto complete with spare rim and tyres, horn, etc. Price Rs. 4,500 or near offer. Apply STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
JA R11941

FOR SALE—One Brand New-all-days allen MOTOR CYCLE, solo 2¼ H. P. Apply STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
JA R11940

FOR SALE—A Clement Talbot MOTOR CAR in perfect running order, nearly new, selling as owner leving Bombay. Apply Box No. 7695, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
Ja R2715

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arther Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE—One BUICK MOTOR, seven seaters having electric light wireniel self starter with new tubes and tyres, quite new, carefully used only eight months, about 4,000 miles Apply Box No. 7675, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R2662

FOR MOTOR CARS, MOTOR LORRIES and MOTOR WORKSHOPS, SUPERIOR American LUBRICATING OILS. A. B. C. and E. qualities, pure grease in tins and casks Tyres, tubes, solid tyres of all makes, every kinds of motor accessories, all can be had a wholesale rates, upcountry orders promptly executed. Prices on application. THE NEW ROYAL MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO., Sandhurst Road, near Globe Cinema, Jariwala, Building, Bombay, 4.
JA R2229

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—New Lancashire BOILERS 24 by 6 by 150, 30 by 7 by 160, etc. M. H. DINSHAW and Co., Green Street, Fort.
K R2727

WANTED—Delivery by March 1922, 3, 5 or 7 BOWL CALENDER and BALING PRESS, New or Second-hand, write particulars price to Box No. 7696, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2719

PRINTING MACHINERY—Harrild and Sons Bremnier double crown cylinder machine with flyers and power fixtures. Royal size hand press. Foolscap size hand press. Foolscap folio hand press. Demy size screw press. All in perfect order. Complete set Rs. 5,000 only intending buyers need apply to Box No. 7697, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2722

PRINTING MACHINE FOR SALE—Two brand new German TREDLES 9 x 13 size inside chase 8 6-8 x 12 11/12 fitted with power fixture. One English TREADLE fitted with hand: Golding Company's New American cutting machines of 26" inches PRINTERS' EMPORIUM, 30, Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay. No. 2.
K R2682

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Diamond Mills' SHARES 10 preference, 20 ordinary. What offer. Box No. 7698, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R2726

EDUCATIONAL.

LONDON, WEST END DIPLOMAS in TAILOR'S CUTTING can be obtained through Prof. Rao, who is an examiner and will couch you up, if cefficient to the standard qualification. RAO'S COLLEGE OF TAILORING, 316, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.
M R2728

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountency. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—Large quantity of good cheap demy and double demy paper soon. Send rate and samples to MANAGER, Nasrat, Lohar Street, Bombay.
P R2724

WANTED—A large sized PICTURE of "MINERVA", the Roman goddess of wisdom. Write to the PRINCIPAL, the Bharda New High School, Waudby Road, Bombay.
P R2716

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—CAPITALISTS to invest in lucrative business. Apply to Box No. 7699, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE—Encourage home industry at it is your birth right. We offer unquestionably Swadeshi handmade silk Khaddars 16 Yds. by 35" in four different qualities. Offered exclusively for bonafi merchants. For samples and Particulars apply to PIONEER INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, Brigade Road,, Bangalore
T C11627

GLOBE TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Fox portable New with Case	75
Corona folding New with case	135
Remington No. 10, visible	185
Remington No. 10, Factory Rebuilt	275
Oliver No. 9 Rebuilt like new	225
Royal Visible	125
Remington No. 7, Rs. 100, No. 8, Brief	115

Ribbons, Carbons and all supplies. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Phone 4869.
S

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona, New 195, Underwood Portable ...	220
Remington 7, Rs. 109, 2 Colours, 25 ...	140
Sun, Visible Back Spacer, little used ...	125
Oliver 3, 115, 5, Back Spacer, New Types	150
Empire 1 Leather Case 140, 2 Fine	150
Underwood 5, 2 Colours, Fine ...	190
Underwood 5, 2 Colours, Fine ...	190
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new ...	200
Yost 20, latest, Brief, little used	225
Oliver 9, 200, Brief, 225, Policy ...	250
Oliver 9, Brief, American Rebuilt	260
Lemington 10, Visible, 180, 225, Brief ...	225
Lemington 11, Brief, 225 325, Policy ...	290
Lemington 10, Rem. Factory Rebuilt ...	300

Best Ribbons, Carbons, etc., Repairs. NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ON and after Monday, the 30th January, 1922, the Office of the Jupiter General Insurance Co. Ltd., will be REMOVED to EWART HOUSE, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
C11987

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of the above Bank held in London on the 14th day of December, 1921, it was resolved to proceed with the forfeiture of 156 shares on which the last call of £1 per share was not paid subsequently therto this call on 13 shares was paid and so it is now notified that if the call on the following 143 shares is not paid by the shareholders in whose name they now stand in the Register of Members by the 15th of February, 1922, with interest on the amount thereof at 10 per cent. per annum from the 1st August, 1920, upto the day of payment their shares will be forefeited to the Bank.

The shares mentioned below are on the Bombay Register but payment in respect of these shares will be accepted either in London or any of the offices of the Bank in the East.

3 Shares Nos. 105362/4.
35 Shares Nos. 35524/48 & 51086/95.
5 Shares Nos. 34893/7
50 Shares Nos. 48842/81 & 48566/75.
50 Shares Nos. 148831/2, 103661/4, 37344/5, 80604/8, 102044/68, 49749/58, 52984 & 74963.

Special attention of persons who may have acquired shares by transfer and have not lodged the transfer deeds in respect thereof with the Bank for registration is directed to this notice.

By Order of the Board,
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 17th January 1922.
C11905

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay are prepared to receive applications from Indian gentlemen who have had university or technical education in Great Britain, for appointment as Probactioner in the Port Trust Service.

Applicants should not be above 25 years of age and must be of good physique.

The candidate selected will be appointed on a three years' agreement on a salary of Rs. 500—50—600 per mensem and on expiry of this agreement he will be appointed to the Trustees' permanent staff, if considered suitable.

Applications stating full particulars as to age, parentage, educational qualifications or training, etc., will be received up to 1st March, 1922, and should be addressed to—

THE SECRETARY,
Bombay Port Trust,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
C11943

PUBLIC NOTICES

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

ERECTION AND HIRE OF STANDS.
COMMENCING 6TH MARCH, 1922.

TENDERS are invited for the erection and Hire of Stands for the forthcoming Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on the usual terms and conditions to reach the undersigned before 6th February.

O. TURTON,
Honry. Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
C11968

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1922.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will start on MONDAY, the 6th March, 1922.

Entries close on Saturday, 25th February, 1922.

Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on Monday, the 27th February 1922, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee Rs. 25.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India. Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners up respectively.

With a view to minimizing expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by local Teams only all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.

The second round is not expected to commence until Monday, 20th of March 1922.

Entries should be send in as soon as possible to the undersigned.

Rules, 1921-1922.

O. TURTON
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 24th January, 1922. C11967

PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM BUILDING SCHEME.

THE Museum Trustees intend to build a block, containing 58,000 square feet office preimises and 10,000 square feet shops with arcades on their land where the 'Surplus' shop now stands; the building to be ready in 2 to 2½ years. Those wishing accommodation on this first class business site should apply to the Secretary. C11684

THE WESTERN INDIA ROPE CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, at No. 6, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th February, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited accounts for the period ending 30th September, 1921.
(2) To elect one Director in the place of Mr. Madhavjee D. Thackersey who retires by roation, but is eligible for re-election and offers himself accordingly.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

by Order of the Board.
DAMODHER GOVINDJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th January, 1922.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st February, 1922, to the 15th February, 1922, both days inclusive.
C12021

THE CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the share Holders of the Calcutta Industrial Bank, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office, 10 and 11, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th February, 1922, at 5 p.m. to transact the following business:—

(1) To Receive the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for period ending 31st December, 1921.
(2) To Declare a Dividend.
(3) To confirm the appointment of Mr. A. R. Davar, as a Director.
(4) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

N.-B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 7th February to 25th February, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. HOWE,
Asst. Manager.
C 12019

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT MALAD CLOSE TO B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY STATION.

OFFERS are invited on behalf of our client of Messrs. Little and Co., for purchase of a valuable piece of land at Malad close to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station admeasuring one lakh square yards or thereabouts.

Intending purchasers are requested to send their offers either to the undersigned or to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, on or before the 31st of January, 1922.

The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

Further particulars can be obtained on application from the undersigned at their office at 91-99, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

KHANDWALLA & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1922.
C11975

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 750 tons PORTLAND CEMENT delivery on rail Bombay March April. Price, name of maker and particulars of specification and analysis must be given. Tenders by registered post to ALLEN BROS. and CO., (India), Ltd., Home Street, Bombay.
TA C11999

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Haji MAHOMED HAJI EBRAHIM, of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted for absolute sale to our client HAJI FATEHMAHOMED HAJI JOOSUB of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lieu, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office—No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground Rent land—together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Panjrapole Street, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by measurement 152 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 20 and 2521, New Nos. 7395 and 9550, Old Survey Nos. 1614-1615 and New Survey No. 1037 and 1057 and assessed in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward formerly under No. 4 and now under No. 6529, Street Nos. 22-24-26 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a sweepers passage and beyond that partly by the property of Manekchand Kapurchand and partly by the property of Mariambai widow of Rasool Yakub, on or towards the West by a sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Haji Fatehmahomed Haji Jossub, on or towards the South by a sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Ahmed Haji Hassdm and on or towards the North by the Panjrapole Street aforesaid.

Dated this 30 day of January, 1922.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C12016

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Britain Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RAHIMTULLA CURRIMBHOY, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant .....*Deceased.*

1. Bai SUCKINABAI, widow of Rahimtulla Currimbhoy. 2. MAHOMEDALLY CURRIMBHOY, a Merchant, both of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Warden Road, outside the Fort and 3. FRAMROZE EDULJI DINSHAW, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, a Solicitor of this Honourable Court, residing at Little Globs Road, Malabar Hill, three of the Executors named in the said Will .....*Petitioners.*

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 22nd day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty one and in the twelth year of our Reign.

P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 22nd day of December, 1921.
Messrs. PAYNE & COMPANY.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C12022

TAILORS
FOR
HIGH FOLKS
(with prudence for pures.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

USE
DURABLE
RELIABLE
INCANDESCENT
LUMINOUS
LASTING
MANTLES
SOLE IMPORTERS
The London Eastern & American Trading Co,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The "Swarajya"
THE NATIONAL DAILY
OF MADRAS
AND
THE BEST MEDIUM FOR
ADVERTISEMENTS
Circulated in the whole of Southern India including, the Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.
For Advt. Rates Apply to :—
THE ALL INDIA ADVERTISING AGENCY
317, Lingha Chetty Street, MADRAS,
OR
To their Representative now in Bombay C/o The Bombay Chronicle, BOMBAY.

KEEP YOUR STOMACH FREE FROM ACID.

Acid is the cause of practically all forms of digestivetrouble, and it is for his reason that specialists aim at neutralising acidity of the stomach before attempting other treatment. The method usually followed is to advise the sufferer to take half a teaspoonful of *Bisurated* Magnesia in a little water after meals, and it is stated that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred no other treatment is necessary. This is because *Bisurated* Magnesia neutralises the acid which is the cause of the trouble, and good results are then quickly noticeable. The inflamed stomach is soothed and comforted; food no longer ferments or causes heartburn, wind or flatulence, and as perfect digestion is restored, there is a decided improvement in the general health. *Bisurated* Magnesia is obtainable at any chemist's in both powder and tablet forms, and immediate relief is experienced and digestive troubles disappear, pains and discomfort are removed, normal digestion is promoted, and, as a consequence, the general health is improved, and life itself presents a far clearer, brighter and happier aspect. But you must get *Bisurated* Magnesia, so look for the additional trade-mark word "Bismag" which appears on every package.

The Wonderful Astrologer
The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full, Annual Life Reading and Character Reading of every body, etc It also contains God Siva's method of tellin future events without horoscope or date birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrologies Bureau, Chowavaram, Vizas District.

A large selection of
CALENDARS
Collins & Letts
DIARIES
Sold at half price.
PHILLIPS & CO. LTD.,
Hornby Road, Fort.
BOMBAY.

It goes without saying that
Ballwalla & Homi
who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road, are the
LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.
Enterprize and progress are their watchwords and if you are in need of anything the newest, to latest in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.
They posses unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated. Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.
They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
Insist on Having Only
G. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLET
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school masters and merchants, Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each Rs. 15 annas per gross, Red Rs. 1-8 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
15-3, Lakhsmi Datt's Lane,
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan 26th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indian		100
" " Imports		—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—		
Mid. Americans Spot. Quieter		10 07
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakels		17 00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	March	16 72
	May	16 37
	July	15 90
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March	15 88
	July	15 25

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan 26th,

Months.	To-day's Price Mutilated
Jan.	—
Feb.	9 66
Mar.	—
April	9 66
May	—
June	9 59
July	—
Aug.	—
Sept.	9 30
Oct.	—
Nov.	—
Dec.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 26th.

Months.	To-day's price
January	9 61
February	9 50
March	9 55
April	9 50
May	9 54
June	9 52
July	9 50
August	9 42
September	9 32
Oct.	9 24
Novembers	9 16
December	9 12

Tone :—Easy

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 26th

Months	To-day's price
Jan.	14 90
February	15 0
March	15 10
April	15 30
May	15 50
June	15 60
July	15 70

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan 26th.

M. G. Bengal, Good	6 5	Nominal.
" " Fully Good	6 65	
" " Fine	7 75	
" No. 1 Oomra, Good	7 70	
" " " Fully Good	8 20	
" " " Fine	8 70	
" Broach, Good	8 20	
" " Fully Good	8 70	
" " Fine	9 20	
" Scinde, Good	6 05	
" " Fully Good	6 55	
" " Fine	7 05	

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 28th.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York — Mar.	16 65
May	15 41
July	16 10
Oct.	15 60

London, Jan. 28th

Telegraphics Transfer	1/3 13 16 Steady
Bar Gold	..
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/8 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 25th.

Rentes 3 p/c.	56 1/2
Bar Silver spot	35
" 2 months hence	34 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 dy a market loans	3 1/2
Discouut, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd Nov. 1921.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 28th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 3/4
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4
Rentes 5%	40 1/2

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	156 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	
Jan.-Feb. Sellers	£ 19 1/2
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
Feb.-Mar.-April Value	31/6
Months May-Aug. Buyers	31/4 1/2

New York, Jan. 28th.

Demand Bills	424 50

EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 28th,

On London in Paris	51 73
In Germany	883 00
In Italy	95 70

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 91
Christiania	27 03
Amsterdam	11 57
Switzerland	21 74

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 25th.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE-8½ lbs. Jan.-Feb Sellers	49
BARLEITA RUSSO 61 6 lbs. not quote nominal	
AUSTRALIAN 62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	51

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15 5/8
Hongkong	£101 1/2
National	£ 37 3/4

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship	13 3/4
Dec.-Jan. Quiet	£ 19 1/2
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£ 8 7/8
Toria Rapeseed :—Jan.-Feb. Sellers	£ 15 3/4
Linseed, Argentine Jan.-Feb. Paid	£ 17 1/2
Tone :—Firm.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 65
Copper Braziers	£ 92
Yellow Metal	8 5/8
Hard Spelter	21 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 1/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 % 1960/90	£ 80
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 83 3/4
War Loan 5 % 1929/47	£ 93 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	52 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	62 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	53 3/4
Indian 7 p/c, Loan	£ 101 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar.	12 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	9 1/4
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21/6
Tone :—Steadier.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta New Crop June-July Sellers	17
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta New Crop June July Sellers	18/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay New Crop June-July Sellers	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi New Crop June July Sellers	19/9
Tone :—Firm-Old Crop is 1st obtainable,	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Jan. 31.

In accordance with 52 points lower reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 412 easier and after touching Rs. 414 steadily declined to Rs. 406½ which was the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 405. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 404 and closed at Rs. 400. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 351½ and after touching Rs. 352½ eased down to Rs. 351 the same being the rate at 4 p.m. While March opened at Rs. 301 and going up to Rs. 302½ gradually went down to Rs. 354 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 300 and May Rs. 300 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton showed a quiet feeling yesterday owing to continued heavy arrivals of cotton in Bombay, and declining advices from American and Liverpool, and the off-take was nominal. About 5,000 bales only are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5 p.m.

Bombay, Jan. 31st,

Fully Good Broach April/May,	406
" " Bengal March	29
" " " May	300
Fine Oomra March	344
" " May	354

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 31st.

F. G. M. G. Broach April/May	403
F. G. M. G. Bengal March	295
" " " May	3 2
Fine M. G. Oomra March	34
" " " May	335

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, Jan 31st

Description	Super-Fine F. Good		
M. G. Bengal and and Punjab	322	302	292
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	365	350	335
M. G. Central P. No. 1	395	380	365
M. G. Central P. No. 2	380	365	350
M. G. Southerns	—	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The ollowing are the receipts of Cotton product etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 30th Jan. 1922.

Cotton	16,448 Bags
Wheat	861 Cwts,
Linseed	1287 "
Rapeseed	645 "
Gingelseed	1389 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	7,450 "
Castorseed	385 "
Rice	77,237 "
Myrabollams	1,400 "
Cottonseed	18,153 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	34 "
Jowar	554 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Rajra	1,234 "
Coal	919 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 31st,

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 21/32
Bank Demand	1-3 11/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-3 31/32
Fcs, Demand	333
American Dollars	364
Hongkong Dollars	201
Shanghai	—
Japan	170
Singapore	171 1/

Market, Steady

The following telegram has been sent by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad :—"On leaving Hyderabad let me thank your Exalted Highness for your hospitality to me during my stay. I enjoyed my visit to your Exalted Highness' state very much. I deeply appreciate the reception which was given to me by the subjects of your Exalted Highness."—(A. P.)

TO COPE WITH SITUATION

GRANT FOR CALCUTTA POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Council, Sir Henry Wheeler asked for the grant of Rs. 242, 462 for police expenditure. He said "This expenditure is connected practically with the town of Calcutta to strengthen the Calcutta Police to meet the very dangerous situation which has existed in this city particularly since the middle of November last and which still exists. The risks that were being run were emphasised by the fact that a royal visit was approaching upon marring the success of which the forces of disorder were concentrating. The tragic the lession of Bombay for defence and the subsequent lesson of Madras has shown us what might have happened had we failed to do so. But there is also a general situation, independent of advent of the Prince, in which we have to counter the activities of a determined body of men proceeding with the avowed intention of bringing the established Government to a standstill. I would urged upon the Council to bear in mind that the problem of the moment is how best to frustrate a movement which has already been productive of little but bloodshed and disorder and which can produce no other results, a movement pursued by openly avowed tactics of deliberate challenge to constituted authority in every form and deliberate to courting of courting of dramatic arrests, sensational trials and well advertised halo of supposed martyrdom regardless of the excitement and unrest which are engendered in the process, in fact greater excitement and wider unrest the better are the promoters of the movement pleased.

"DELIBERATE DISTURBANCES."

Following these tactics during the last two months and more we have had incessant and deliberate disturbances of good the Government of the city. There have been lulls and setbacks, for instance, during the royal visit when it was seen that the initial attempt to interfere with it had utterly failed, and there have been pauses while fresh recruits are being beaten up and fresh developments planned but continuously we have attempts to form unlawful and disorderly processions, to hold forbidden meetings and to revise the old methods of picketing and intimidation. First we had the volunteers sent out on the streets with sash and badges to seek arrest. That supply failing we had the student community roused by the exhortions of Mr. C. R. Da to invite arrest in large numbers. That source dwindling we had mill hands paid and brought into the city to create disorder. When this wanted we had batches of labourers and the like sent down from the mofussil districts with the same object. And at one time there were signs of mofussil students being introduced. Latterly we have had a development, which cannot, I feel, fail to meet with the severest, condemnation from all,—of bands of ladies going round to stir up excitement among emotional students and school boys not unfortunately without success and the bulk of those being arrested at the moment are students.

No string is being left unpulled to bring about a disturbance and that disturbance is the object in view. There is little concealment. In a published speech, to the Bengal delegates at Ahmedadbad Mr. Gandhi referred to, the "necessity of goading Government to take action against us". But this does not deter him later, with one of his customary somersaults, from representing Government as "Wanting to goad us (non-co-operators) into violence and abject surrender," on which he advises and I invite particular attention to his advice, "we must retort by such Civil disobedience as would compel shooting". Can any exposition of tactics be more crude. Naturally, coping with this situation has thrown a grievous burden of work and responsibility upon the police and to them we owe a debt of gratitudes."

He then mentioned the details covered by the grant. Three amendments were moved aiming at the reduction of the grant, but all were negatived. The original motion was carried.

CIVIL GUARDS EXPENDITURE.

QUESTIONS IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

Sir Henry Wheeler in reply to the questions about the Calcutta Civil Guard, in to-day's Bengal Council, said, "The expenditure incurred on account of the Civil Guards in Calcutta and Howrah amounts to Rs. 20,085. 4,411, and 687 members were enrolled in Calcutta and Howrah respectively. Of these about one thousand are Indians. About four hundred were enrolled as patrol leaders. About fifty persons have been dischared as unsuitable and scrutiny is continuing. In one month two hundred and sixteen arrests were made by the civil guards. Eight complaints were made against civil guards and those members whose conduct was held to be improper were deprived of their authority.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 31st January 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded at Lahore and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Hissar and Ambala. Day temperature is below normal at Rawalpindi. Night temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and humidity is in defect. Temperature is lower than usual at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and is nearly normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is lower than usual at Ajmer and is nearly normal elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj, Dwarka and Ahmedabad and is in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is nearly normal. Night temperature is lower than usual at Bhavnagar Para and in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and at most stations humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures are generally lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded at Mormugao and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect and day temperature higher than usual at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Decca nand Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded at Belgaum and lightly clouded in Hyderabad. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—A disturbance from the west has given light rain at Quetta. Elsewhere weather has been dry. Skies remain lightly or moderately clouded in the south of the Peninsula and in parts of the Deccan and the Punjab, but fine clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to remain dry except in the north and west Punjab and in the extreme south where a few falls of rain may occur.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 30th January 1922.

The western depression has given nearly general rain in Bihar, and local rain in Chota Nagpur and north and central Bengal with a few falls in Assam. Snow has fallen locally on Himalayas from Kashmir to Almorah.

Chief amounts are :—Sibsagar, Shillong half an inch. Dinajpur, Hazaribagh, Purnea, Nayadumka a quarter and Patna, Mukteswar, Dalhousie, Sonamarg a half. Another western disturbance is entering north-west India.

Best opportunity for Contractors, Merchants and Businessmen.

The following are available for sale F.O.R. Balharshah G. I. P. Railway.

			Tons of 50 Cft.
(1).	Seasoned Machine sawn best Allapilli Teak Scantlings, planks, posts and battens of various sizes & 6 ft & adove in lengths	about	1500
(2).	Do. do. from 3" to 6" in length	"	1000
(3).	Do, do. " 1" to 3" "	"	300
(4).	Machine Sawn Bija Sal Scantlings & planks of sizes	" "	18
(5).	Machine Sawn Haldoo Scantlings & planks of sizes	"	50
(6).	Allapilli Teak Round Logs 10 to 25 in length and 3 to 6 ft in mid girth	"	1500
(7).	Shishum Round Logs 5 to 26 ft in length ond 1 to 4 ft in girth	"	40
(8).	Tiwas Round logs do do	"	80

ALLAPILLI TEAK IS FOUND EQUAL TO BURMA TEAK-VIDE REPORTS.

ANY OTHER INFORMATION MAY BE HAD OF

DEVSHIBHAI HIRJI,

SAW MILLS

BALLARPUR C.P. Chanda Dist.

BALLARPUR

Auction — MOTOR — Auction

Indian Automobile Company, Ltd.,

WILL HOLD A

PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THERE

"MOTOR AUCTION MART'

310, LAMINGTON ROAD (OFF JACOB CIRCLE)

On Sunday the 5th February at 3 p. m.

AUCTION LIST

OVERLAND Taxi with Touring body.
DELAUNEY BELLEVILLE, 6 cylinder, Landaulette Body.
RENAULT 2 cylinder Landaulette Body.
HUMBER 4 cylinder Touring Body,
CLEMEMT BAYARD 4 cylinder 1914 Model Touring Body
BELSIZE, 4 cylinder 20/25 H. P. Ford Black.
CLEMENT BAYARD 2 cylinder Coach built Body.
WILLYS KNIGHT 4 cylinder Touring Body.
PILLON CAR 4 cylinder 10 H. P. Touring Body.
DARKOPP 14/16 H. P. 5/7 seater Torpedo Body
DODGE Lando Body.
READING STANDARD Motor Cycle.

CAN BE SEEN AT THE

LARGEST SHOWROOMS & WORKSHOPS OF THE

Indian Automobile Company, Ltd.,

310, LAMINGTON ROAD (Off JACOB CIRCLE.)

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DHARWAR RIOT CASE.

"SHIVLINGAPPA HAMLET OF THE PLAY"

Anant Shrinivas Dabade and twenty-two others vs. The King-Emperor.

(Before Justices Pratt and Kanga.)

These were appeals against the decision of Mr. E. H. Waterfield, Sessions Judge of Darwar. Differing from both the assessors, he found accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24, and 26 guilty of offences under sections 145, 147, 152, 307, 332, 426, 436, 457 and 149 I. P. Code and accused Nos. 5, 6, 10, 20, 23 and 27 guilty of offences under sections 147, 436 and 149 I. P. Code. He sentenced accused Nos. 8, 9, 14, 16 and 19 each to three years' rigorous imprisonment, accused Nos. 1, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 23, 26 and 27 each to two years, and accused Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 20, each to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

In this case the accused were charged with various offences committed in the course of a riot which took place in Dharwar on July 1st, 1921, and the story for the prosecution was that there was in Dharwar, as in many other places, a Khilafat committee joined in the temperance movement and appointed persons known as volunteers to picket the liquor and *toddy* shops. As long as these volunteers confined themselves to peaceful persuasion no objection was taken by the authorities, but when they began to transgress the law, it became necessary to interfere. In May last, a Bhangi who had been drinking, was seized by two volunteers, and a fine forcibly exacted from him. He complained to the Police, who prosecuted these two volunteers for robbery, and the case was tried by the Magistrate. It excited a good deal of interest in the town and when judgment was delivered on the 1st July, there was a crowd of about 1,000 persons on the court premises. The volunteers were convicted and sentenced each to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate's decision created great indignation and a stone was thrown at the motor-car of the District Superintendent of Police, who had come to see that necessary arrangements were made for preserving order. The convicts were sent to jail under a strong escort of police, and were followed by a large crowd, who openly expressed their sympathy with them. The crowd was persuaded to leave the jail and they went to the town, the portion of the crowd went near the house of Mr. Manekji Kadaka, the owner of the liquor shop. Stones were thrown at his house and therefore—he sent a note to the District Superintendent of Police in which he asked for protection. During the afternoon attempts were made to close all the shops in the market as a protest against volunteers' conviction; but nothing serious occured till about 6 p.m. About that time a large crowd gradually collected outside the liquor and Toddy shop which are about 80 yards from the City Police Station. The crowd began to throw stones at the liquor and Toddy shops and to beat persons who had been drinking there. Head constable Shankar, who was in charge of the Police Station, sent some policemen to guard the shop, but they were unable to control the crowd. The head constable telephoned to the Head-quarters for further help. He learnt that the Sub-inspector was attending a large meeting outside the Khilafat Library, which was convened to protest against the convictions of the volunteers. As the disturbance was increasing, alarm was sounded to summon all the constables in the city police lines and the neighbourhood. About 25 policemen collected in Head-quarters and went into the crowd in front of the liquor and Toddy shop. Persons in the crowd were throwing stones at the shops and the Tatti on the verandah on the liquor shop was set on fire. The police extinguished it They found the Tatti on fire again and they put it out. It was set on fire for the third time and again extinguished and the Police pulled it down to the road. The rioters had broken open the doors of the liquor shop with stones and damaged property inside and a number of them rushed into the shop.

SHIVLINGAPPA'S ARRIVAL.

About this time Shivlingappa arrived there and endeavoured to disperse the crowd; but his appearance provoked an outburst of fury as he was the police officer who had arrested the volunteers and sent them for trial. One constable was knocked down senseless and Shivlingappa himself was hit on elbow. He warned the crowd that if they did not disperse he would be compelled to fire, but his warning was unheeded, some persons crying out that he had no authority to do so. After repeated warnings he gave order to fire and there were several casualties into the crowd. This checked them and they retreated. A few minutes later some persons came with a Kitson light. It was set down in front of the Toddy shop and by its light two bodies were seen lying on the road. The sight infuriated the mob and a rush was made on the police. After further warning Shivlingappa ordered to fire a third time. In the mean time District Superintent and the Collector Mr. Painter went up to the shop and examined the scene of the riot. A large number of stones and tiles, enough to fill seven sacks, were found on the road, inside the liquor shop, and on the roofs of the two shops. The Police commenced the investigation and on the 3rd July accused Nos. 1 to 14 were arrested and subsequently the remaining accused were arrested.

THE DEFENCE PLEA.

The defence of the accused was that the whole story of the riot was a deliberate concoction engineered by the local authorities with the deliberate intention of suppressing the Nationalist, Khilafat and other movements, and of saving the real offenders from the consequencies of their crimes.

MR. JINNAH'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Jinnah, while stating the broad facts of the case, observed that two volunteers were prosecuted by the police and convicted. Their trial was terminated at one o'clock of the 1st July 1921. Against this there was certain amount of resentment amongst the people. The case for the prosecution was that in consequence of that case, a large number of crowd gathered together near a *toddy* and a liquor shop with a view to cause various offences. Those offences were enumerated in various charges. His submission was that a public meeting was held near the Khilafat Library, which was situated at some distance from the said shops. The accused were placed before the court on different charges. One of the charges was an attempt of murder of the constable Shivlingappa and the liquor shop srvants. Shivlingappa was really the Hamlet of the play. The case for the prosecution was that the meeting was held with the common object of committing various offences, and the crowd gathered together near the shops. The case for the defence was that this was entirely a false case. The case of the accused for whom he was appearing was that they were never at the scene of offence. They were at the meeting which was convened at the Khilafat Library. The first question of very great importance in this case was at what time the the offences were perpetrated. Witness for the prosecution tried to put down the time at as early as 5-30 p.m. The prosecution case all along was that it was not later than 6-30. While the Judge came to the conclusion that the crimes were committed between 7-30 and 7-45 p.m., when, he would submit, it was pitch dark. There might have been some people passing by collected there, while the accused were in the meeting. His point was that if accused No. 1 was present at the scene of the offence from the very beginning he would have been arrested there and then, because he was one of the prominent men at Dharwar. The process of identification was of very great importance in this way that not a single person was arrested at the scene of the offence. As a matter of fact the police took down certain statements after the whole thing was over on various days various accused were arrested. The offences took place on the first of July and at that time it was pitch dark. This was of very great importance with regard to the question of appreciating the evidence of those witnesses, who identified the accused.

WHETHER CROWD WAS ARMED WITH STICKS.

In the first place it was not shown that the crowd was armed with sticks or *lathis*. There was not the slightest evidence on this point, a single person in the crowd had a *lathi* in his hand. It was not even suggested that any quantity of stone was brought by the accused. It was alleged that in this affray, so far as the police were concerned 12 persons were injured. When they came to examine injuries that were inflicted, it would be found from the evidence, that even Shivlingappa, whose life was attempted by the crowd, had a little scratch on his eye; although he went in and out of the crowd several times. Again, it would be found from the evidence that the police had produced big boulders which would take two men to lift up. These were found in the *toddy* shop. It was alleged that with those boulders, one of the doors of the shop was broken, but while examining the doors, it would be seen that not a single stone mark was to be found on those doors. It It was alleged that the door was broken by the crowd, but that could not have been done by any stone. (Mr. Jinnah produced the doors for the examination of their Lordships.) It was alleged that *tatti* was set on fire three times by the crowd, but it had only a four square inch whole in it. It seemed that the door was opened from inside. Hinges of the door were in tact. If the door had been smashed from outside there would have been some effect on the Hinges. Even the signboard of the liquor shop, which consisted of two planks, and which was broken, had not a single mark of stone. It was quite clean cut. If the doors were really broken from the outside, something must have happened to the chain on account of strain over it. But both the chains were in tact. His submission was that those two parts of the evidence were not reliable at all. It was too exaggerated. It might have been possible that few stones might have been thrown, but no serious attempt was made on the life of Shivlingappa. His client was not there. Assuming that the prosecution case was true, that there was a crowd of two to three thousand people, all the injuries done to the police were of a trifling nature. No particular person was alleged to have assaulted Shivlingappa. All injuries were of the ordinary character. Mr. Jinnah there proceeded to discuss the evidence, and observed that the *Panchnamas* were inaccurate and were carefully left vague in order to allow the police to build up the case.

The arguments were not over when the court rose for the day.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. H. G. Desai, Mr. G. N. Thakore, Mr. Bhadkamker, Mr. Abhyenkar, Mr. Gumaste, Mr. Jugirdar, Mr. Nadkarni, Mr. Jathar, Mr. Madhbavi, Mr. Sardar Desai and Mr. Sopre appeared for different accused.

Mr. Kemp, with the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

BOMBAY RIOT CASES.

19 ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

MAGISTRATE'S SCATHING STRICTURES.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. Frank Olivera, special Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Bird charged (1) Saged Tahir Hussain, (2) Yaroo Mohamed and 17 others with rioting and mischief on J. J. Hospital and Dunkan Roads on the 17th of November last during the recent disturbances.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Janai, Pleader appeared for accused No. 4 and Mr. M. Coelhs, Pleader, for accused No. 9.

Sergeant William Henry Roberts, said that the 17th of November last. When he was patrolling the Roads between Two Tanks and J. J. Hospital, he noticed the mob throwing stones. There were many persons in the mob. He arrested two persons and made them over to a Police Sepoy. He indentified only accused No. 1 as being in the mob. He was also throwing stones.

Sergeant Douglas Lynch said at 5 p.m. on the 17th of November he was at Dunkan Road. There was a big crowd on that Road and he was trying to disperse it. He arrested two or three persons, as they were throwing stones He identified accused No. 3 as being in the crowd. He was also throwing stones.

Mr. Issac Egeikeel residing on Ripon Road said at 15 p.m. on the day in question he was near Kemp and Co. He noticed a mob throwing stones on Bellasis Road (West of Parsi Staute). He arrested two persons and made them over to a Police Sepoy. He identified accused Nos. 4 and 9 as being in the crowd. They were throwing stones on buildings.

SOME FALSE EVIDENCE.

Mr. Cyrus David said he was on Nagpada Road near the tea-shop on the day in question. He saw persons throwing stones on Bellasis Road. He arrested accused No. 3 as he was throwing stones. The crowd also threw stones at the Nagpada Chowky.

Magistrate:—"Are you telling the truth? Do you know your Bible? I was near the Chowky on Nagpada Road from 2-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. on that day. I did not see stone-throwing at that time."

Witness:—"I am telling the truth. I saw the crowd throwing stones at the Chawky.

Magistrate:—"Tell the witness to leave the box at once. He gives false evidence."

Mr. Kelly Joseph said he saw some policemen arresting accused Nos. 7, 8, 14, 18 and 19. He could not identify the sepoys who arrested them. Those persons were throwing stones.

Jallaludin Chita, P. C. 2218 "D" said he did duty at Nagpada Police Station. He arrested accused No. 17 as he was throwing stones at the Police on Dunkon Road.

Bhao Govind P. C. 57 "D" said he belonged to the Nagpada Police Station. He arrested accused No. 4 on Bellasis Road on the day in question He was standing in the 13th Kamatipura Lane and throwing stones at the Police.

Shaikh Hussein, P. C. 474 "D" said he arrested accused Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16. Accused No. 11 was merely sitting in Kamatipura Lane, and accused No. 16 told him that he was also with him in the crowd. No 16 also pointed him out Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15 and therefore he arrested them. He had not seen accused No. 16 doing anything. He arrested him in consequence of certain information. Kelly Joseph told him that accused No. 16 was in the crowd.

Magistrate:—"Is there any seriousness in this case Mr. Finan?"

Mr. Finan:—I cannot say Sir.'

Magistrate:—It is most disgraceful. There is no seriousness in this case at all. I don't know why they the accused should have been arrested at all? They are in police custody since the days of riot."

Mr. Finon:—"What am I to do, Sir, I returned the papers twice to the police officer, and they were again sent to me.

JUDGMENT.

In delivering judgment, His Worship said he found that the case ought near to have been put up in the form in which it has been done. "Apart from the glaring contradictions in the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution as to the identity of the accused, there is the broad fact that these accused were not arrested in connection with any rioting in a particular place. Arrests made for rioting on Grant Road, Dunkan Road, Bellasis Road, 13th Lane Camatipura 10th Lane Camatipura, Faras Road and Lamington Road, have all been made the subject matter of one trial. Even if the evidence for the prosecution were accepted, these were riots in different localities with different objects. They cannot be tried together in one and the same trial. I must, therefore, order all these accused to be discharged.

RIOTING IN CHARNI ROAD.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Bird charged Chhapan Mince and three others with being members of an unlawful assembly and committing the offence of rioting and mischief to the property valued at Rs. 400 on the 18th of November last.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution; while Mr. Nimbkar with Mr. Chirputkar, pleaders, appeared for accused Nos. 3 and 9; Mr. Pathare for accused No. 2.

Further hearing of the case was resumed yesterday.

After the defence witnesses had been examined, his Worship convicted all the four accused and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 100 (including both the charges) or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

A BILL-COLLECTOR CONVICTED.

Sub-Inspector Khan charged one Ismail Mohomed, a Muslim bill-collector, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, Additional Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 317-10-3 belonging to one Mr. Ali Mohamed Nurmohamed, a soap merchant, the complainant, on the 31st of December, 1921.

The story of the complainant was that he was a soap merchant at Chas Moholla. The accused was his servant. He went to Deolali on the 16th of January and returned on the 18th instant. He went to his shop on that day. He received a post card from the accused dated the 19th instant, stating that he was unwell and, therefore, wanted to go to Coorla. On the 21st instant he went to Null Bazaar and one Abdul Hassan asked him why he did not send him goods. He, further, said that he had given an order to his servant and had given him money also. He said that the accused used to visit the locality every day. The accused had Rs. 317-10-3 with him from his customers. He immediately reported the matter to the police. The accused was arrested at Bhendy Bazaar by the police subsequently.

The accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to suffer hard labour for a further period of one month.

CORONER'S COURT.

KILLED BY A RESTIVE HORSE.

Hack Victoria No. 373 was standing in Pinjrapole lane at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday last and the driver Mohomed Issak was standing near it when the horse suddenly became restive and bolted. At the junction of Pinjrapole lane and Kaji Street the victoria collided with a bench placed on the road in front of a tea-shop. The shaft of the victoria pierced one Nazerkhan Kadukhan who was seated on the bench. The horse, was, then, secured and Nazarkhan was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on the 30th January.

An inquest was held on the body of the deceased when the evidence showed that the horse becoming restive bolted and collided with a cart of rubbish which caused the driver to fall off the coach-box.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN BOMBAY.

NEW CHINA MILL STRIKE.

The workmen of the New China Mill at Sewree continued their strike yesterday. The mill, however, worked the whole day with new workmen numbering about one hundred. These new workmen as they entered the mill were, no doubt, persuaded by women pickets belonging to the Mule and Reeling departments. But their persuasion was of no avail. The entry of the new workmen was an annoyance to those workmen who were standing out and were on strike, but they kept their temper.

The management put up a fresh notice at the mill premises notifying the workmen of the Reeling and Mule Department now on strike that they would be paid off there wages due to them on Tuesday at 10 a.m. If any workman showed his willingness he would be willingly taken back. It was, further, stated in the notice that if the workmen did not intend resuming work, their accrued wages would be paid off on Friday next at 10 a.m. As a result of the notice some of the workmen who were standing out of the premises were willing to receive there wages. No untoward incident of any kind whatever has, up to now, come to pass.

THE CHINA MILLS STRIKE.

The Secretary of the Trade Union Congress Publicity Bureau writes under date January 30:—The mill was completely closed to-day. All the workmen had struck work and had thrown in their lot with the women workers. The women were at the mill-gates as usual doing picketing duty. In the morning a mass meeting was held at Wageshwari and a corps of volunteers was formed from among the women. It is stated that a couple of police officers handled some of the women pickets roughly —one woman had a badly damaged foot. The attention of the Police authorities and of the public is called to this fact the behaviour of the strikers is entirely peaceful and there is no need to make a show of police strength in this fashion.

Labour organisers were on the spot all the morning. Eventually the women and a large number of men were marched off to Wageshwari where a meeting was held. Picketing continues.

The statements contained in a letter published in "The Chronicle" signed by the Manager of the mills have been taken serious notice of by the Union. Signed (thumbmaked) and duly attested statements of the women who were insulted are on record. Similar statements referring to the fact that the women are sometimes given no rest day in the week are also on record. We challenge the Manager to disprove these statements before any impartial tribunal. Not content with this the Manager has proceeded to justify himself and his proprietors by stating.

"We pay them (the workers) just on the same scale as other mills do." We have with his statistics gathered from other mills which indicate the falsity of this statement. These statistics have been gathered together by the labour office and not by us. We intend to publish to-morrow these statistics.

ENROLMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

TO-MORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting in connection with the enrolment of National Volunteers will be held at 9 p.m., to-morrow, at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. K. P. Khadilkar will be the speakers. The public and especially those who intend to join the volunteer corps are cordially invited to attend.

LETTER TO CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

DELIVERY CONSIDERABLY DELAGED.

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, writes under date 29th January, 1922:—It has been observed that letters despatched to us from different quarters of India are delivered to us very late. Letters which, in the ordinary course, should take only one day to reach Bombay, mostly come to us in a week or so. Even Local letters find our office after two or three days. In one instance it was seen that a letter posted from Ahmedabad on 17th January reached our office on the 24th, while another posted from Moradabad on the 5th, was delivered to us on the 16th. Such cases are too numerous to quote. Most of our letters are urgent and need a prompt reply. And our friends might be complaining that we do not attend to them in time. We often carried the complaint to the Postal Authorities and knocked at their doors but found them helpless in the matter. Our post is not delivered to us direct from the Post office but is made to pass through some mysterious agencies where we don't know how many operations are performed on each and every scrap of paper destined for our office. We don't believe in secrecies; whatever we do, we do it openly in the broad day light. But while we do not grudge the merciless operations performed on our letters, we do claim their proper and timely restoration to us.

At the same time we request all Khilafat Committees and friends not to cease writing to us under disappointment. On the contrary, under existing conditions, rapid and repeated communication is absolutely necessary, so that if one letter goes unanswered, the other night come to us in time and fetch a reply. We only request them not to address their letters to the name of any particular office-bearer, but to the Secretaries of the office without mentioning any specific name, because in the absence of the addresses, their letters which already come very late, are either redirected to them or often remain unopened till their return to the Headquarters.

REPRESSION IN AMARGAON.

COLLECTION OF FUEL WITHOUT LICENSE

31 CONVICTED:—28 FLOGGED.

The Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Raipur, wires under date January 30:—

Careful inquiries made on the spot, regarding the allegation made in the telegram sent to the Press on the 26th January from Dhamtari about the alleged obstruction to collect full on the part of forest authorities and the villagers beginning civil disobedience, disclosed the fact that the grievances of villagers are many and real against he forest authorities. Though no distinct limit fixed for the collection of fuel and though no civil disobedience has been started, as alleged, the people of some villages finding no redress for their grievances, began collecting fuel without license, in order to draw attention of the authorities to their grievances. But the Government instead of investigating their grievances, sent out a posse of constables in charge of the Deputy Superintendent and Assistant District Superintendent of Police, in company with the Magistrate, invested with powers under Section 30. The Magistrate at the instance of the police, tried and convicted 31 villagers of Amargaon and sentenced 28 to flogging and fined three. The sentences of flogging were carried out and the fines paid. Beyond starting prosecution, no police force was used. It is rumoured more arrests are to follow, but there is no indication, up to now, of any inquiry being ordered by an independent officer into their grievances.

On receiving the information Mr. Shukla Secretary, District Congress Committee Messrs. Lakhe, Shreeram and Imamali motered 90 miles to Nagri.

THE CONFERENCE.

The Conference was held on the 27th. Four thousand people atteended. The leaders advised the people to prepare themselves in terms of the Congress resolution before beginning civil disobedience, to enrol themselves as volunteers and showed them how to non-co-operate with the forest authorities if the grievances were not removed and told them that they would also draw public attention to their grievances.

Situation, however, is serious and requires prompt action for the redress of grievances. The people have lost all faith in the local forest officials.

BAHRAICH AGRARIAN DIFFICULTIES.

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT EXPECTED TO BE REACHED.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 30.

Referring to the Agrarian difficulties in Bahraich District, a communique states that in spite of some temporary difficulties caused by local agitators, the matter is now well in hand and that a settlement will be reached satisfactory to all parties.

SCOTTISH F. A. CUP RESULTS.

FIRST ROUND TIES.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 1-20 p.m. Jan. 31.

The first round of the Scottish football Association cup was played to-day and resulted as follows:—

East Fife nil, Motherwell 3.
Partick Thistle 7, Dumbarton Harp 0.
Blairgowrie Amateurs 1, Queen of South 5.
Clydebank 1, Arbroath 1.
Stenhousemuir 0, Dundee two.
Dundee Hibernians 0, Broxburn United 2.
Clackmannan versus Inverness Citadel postponed, ground being unfit.
King's Park versus Saint Johnstone posaponed, ground being unfit.
Albion Rovers 6, Johnstone 0.
Vale of Leven 1, Fraserburgh 0.
Queenspark 3, Nithsdale Wanderers 1.
East Stirlingshire 3, Douglas Wanderers 1.
Dunfermline Athletic 3, Stevenson United 1.
Morton 4, Vale of Leithen 0.
Clachnacurdin 0, Rangers 5.
Celtic 4, Montrose 0.
Hibernian 3, Armadale 0.
Alloa 3, Saint Bernard 1.
Lochgelly United versus Ayr United postponed, ground being covered with snow.
Hamilton Acads 9, Gala Fairydean 0.
Aberdeen 1, Dumbarton 0.
Raith Rovers 2, Clyde 2.
Forfar Athletic 0, Falkirk 3.
Inverness Caley 1, Kilmarnock 5.
Bathgate 3, Helensburgh 2.
Airdrieonians 1, Dykehead 0.
Third Lanark 6, Leith Athletic 0.
Bonnes 6, Stranraer 0..
Cowdenbeath 9, Vale of Atholl 1.
Buckie Thistle 1, Royal Albert 2..
Heart of Midlothian 2, Arthurlie 1.
Saint Mirren 7, Solway Star 2.

FOOTBALL LEAGUE RESULTS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 31.

THE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL RESULTS TO-DAY ARE:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Manchester United three, Sunderland one.

SECOND DIVISION.

Coventry nil, Blackpool one.
West Ham one, Leeds one.
Wolverhampton nil, Wednesday nil.
South Shields two, Rotherham nil.

THIRD DIVISION. (Northern).

Accorington three, Tranmere nil.
Crewe five, Stalybridge one.
Grimsby four, Barrow nil.
Hertlepools six, Nelson one.
Rochdale nil, Darlington two.
Southport one, Wrexham two.
Stockport four, Durham city nil.
Walsall six, Ashington two.
Halifax versus Lincoln postponed.
Wigan versus Chesterfield not played.

(SOUTHERN).

Gillingham one, Queens Park Rangers two.
Merthyr nil, Aberdare one.
Newport nil, Bristol Rovers one.
Plymouth four, Bentford one.

ASSOCIATION CUP.

The second round of the Association Cup resulted as follows,
Brighton nil, Huddersfield nil.
Bradford City one, Notts County one.
Southend nil, Swansea one.
Swindon nil, Blackburn one.
Preston three, Newcastle one.
Bradford two, Arsenal three.
Notts Forest three Hull nil.
Leicester two, Fulham nil.
Crystal Palace nil, Millwall nil.
Tottenham one, Watford nil.
Liverpool nil, West Bromwich ne.
Aston Villa one, Luton nil.
Northampton two, Stoke two..
Southampton one, Cardiff one.
Barnsley three, Oldham one.
Bolton one, Manchester city three.

NORTHCLIFFE HATCHET.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of to-day we have very amusing deductions by Lord Northcliffe in respect of the present political situation. British statesmen seem to be bewildered by the Hindu-Muslim Unity. Some people were sure that the Moplah riots were an automatic dessolution of the Hindu-Moslem Unity and that with a little seasoned exaggeration and magnifying the events the split would easily come about from the Hindu side but they failed in their reckoning.

Now the split is planned to be brought about from the Muslim side with bribes in the state of Khilafat "concessions." It is beyond doubt that some muslims "under the thumb" have given this opinion as to the possibility of, at least, weakening the Non-Cooperation movement but I am afraid they have miscalculated the forces that bind the unity stronger every moment at every false move of the opponents.

Lord Northcliffe's hatchet is therefore blunt.

Your leader on the subject is a masterpiece of logical reasoning leading Muslem opinion, and does honour to the Muslem community in their sense of honour to their own pledges. Whether the Khilafat question is solved or not, whether Punjab wrongs are righted or not, whether Swaraj is attained or not, is a matter of little consequence, if we cannot vindicate and manifest to the world that the pledges of Indians are not as easily broken as there of British statemen, and if we cannot cling to our own pledges, in our own interests, it is absurd and ridiculous that we can hold others pledges which undermine their interests. Who wishes for Swaraj if it is not run on righteous lines to the shame of Western civilization.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, Jan. 31. T. RUTHNAM.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Institution of Engineers. Members visit Bombay Cotton Mills, 9 a.m.

The Marsland Price and Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Buildings, 11-45 a.m.

The Apollo Mills, Extraordinary General Meeting, 3-30 p.m.

Anniversary Celebration of National College at 103, Tardeo Road at 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 2.

Jayanti Celebration of Poet Dalpatram Dayabhai, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 3.

The mail steamer "Macedonia" with mails of January 19 due at 7 a.m.

SATURDAY, February 4.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Annual General Meeting, 11, Bank Street, 3 p.m.

The Shilotri Bank, Ordinary General Meeting, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, February 5.

Variety Entertainment in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation at the Gloria Church School Hall at 8-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" which left Bombay on 14th January, arrived Marseilles on Saturday, the 28th January.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY POSTAL ASSOCIATION.

We understand that the Hon. Mr. V. G. Kale has accepted the presidentship of the Bombay Presidency Postal Association.

INDRAJI LECTURES SERIES.

The first lecture of a series of the Pandit Bhagwanlal Indraji lectures will be delivered on Monday, the 16th instant at 5-45 p.m. in the University Library (ground floor) by Professor N. K. Bhagwat, M.A. The lecture is open to the public.

"RELIGION OF PARSEES."

To-morrow (Thursday) at 9 p.m., Mr. J. D. Kandalawallah, late Judge, Baroda Court, will give a lecture on "The Religion of the Parsees" at the Byculla Y. M. C. A. The lecturer will also answer questions relating to the subject. All are welcome.

E. WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Byculla (E. Ward) District Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Thursday) in the Lokmanya Swadeshi Bhandara, Bazaar Road, Kamatipura, at 9 p.m. (S. T.), when all the members of the Committee are requested to be present.

PUBLIC MEETING AT THANA.

Under the auspices of the Thana District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at Thana, Bhaji Market, at 9 p.m. to-day, to protest against the order of the District Magistrate, Thana, under Section 144, I. P. C. applied to some of the villages in the District and to deliver the message of the Ahmedabad Congress. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

FRENCH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A Committee of the French Chamber of Commerce at Bombay has been formed for the year 1922. The following are the members:—President, Mr. Ackermann (Michelin and Co.); Vice-Presidents, M. Levy (Louis Dreyfus and Co.) and M. Cluzel (Hants Fourneaux de Pont a Mousson); Secretary-General, M. Esquenazi (Leon Menashe and Cie); Treasurer, M. Verdon (Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris).

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The Bombay City Co-operative Conference will be held on Saturday, the 4th February, at 3 p.m. and Sunday, the 5th February, 1922, at 11-30 a.m. in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road. All interested in the Co-operative Movement are hereby invited to attend the Conference and apply for cards to the Conference Secretaries at the Co-operative Institute's office, Marker's Building, Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay.

3RD BARODA RAJYA SUBJECTS' CONFERENCE, 1922.

A meeting of the elected members of the Legislative Council and others was held at Baroda on the 26th instant, which was adjourned till next day. On the following day the meeting reassembled and passed several resolutions forming a constitutional body as noted below:—Rajratna Maganbhai Nagarshet (President), Mr. Vrajbhai Patel (Secretary), Mr. Matubhai Kantawala (Treasurer), Mr. Purushottam V. Natu (ex-officio), and several other members, for carrying on the work of the said Conference which is to take place soon after Hutashani holidays. Fee for membership of the Reception Committee is Rs. 10, and of delegates Rs. 2 each.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM POISONING.

A Hindu girl named Lalubhai, aged about 18, residing with her husband Nowrunge Lal, a sweet meat seller at Stone Bunder, was found lying unconscious in her room. On returning from his shop her husband called a doctor who gave her an injection and advised her husband to inform the police. He went for the police, but on his return found her dead. Her body was removed to the morgue where Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon examined it and found that death was due to opium poisoning.

An inquest was held on the body of the deceased by Mr. King, the Coroner when a verdict of death from poisoning by opium apparently self-administered was recorded.

BHAIYA SANGH SAMAJ.

A meeting of the Bhaiya Sangh Samaj recently organised under the auspices of the Central Labour Board, came off last Sunday at Mumbadevi. Pandit Shivnath was voted to the chair and speeches were delivered by Mr. Jhabvala, Pandit Ram Narain and Mr. Keshav Prasad suitable to the occasion, asking the men to join the Union in their interest. A Managing Committee was formed chiefly consisting of the man as it is always desired by the Board to make the Unions, Men's Unions with the least interference of the outsiders. A complete list of the office-bearers will be announced shortly. The meeting sat for a very long time and much lively interest was displayed by all who were present.

A Lucknow message of January 30th says:—The deputation of the Provincial Police Association of the United Provinces will wait on the Governor on 1st February.

TO SUBCRIBERS

Subscribers and intending subscribers are requested to observe the following instructions strictly and carefully if they desire their cases to be attended to at once.

While remitting money please write your name and address legibly on the money order coupon and quote your ledger No, if an old subscriber, or write "NEW" if a new subscriber.

The period for which the subscription is meant should be mentioned.

These simple instructions would obviate much delay which is generally caused by subscribers SIGNING their names only

It is desired that they should WRITE their full name and address on the coupon and preferably instruct us also at the same time about the remittance by a separate post card addressed to

S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
"The Bombay Chronicle."

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1913
MOHANLAL & Co.,
JEWELLERS,
Telephone No. 1795.
97-101, Sk. Memmon Street, BOMBAY.

SIXTY YEARS
OF
INDIAN FINANCE
K. T. SHAH. B.A., B.Sc. (Econ. London), Bar-at-law
To be had of the Author from
153, Walkeshwar Road, BOMBAY.
Price Rs. 10. Postage As. 10 per Copy.

STEEL BEAMS
Geo Service & Co
Bombay

O SURAJMAL R
N LALLUBHAI & Co A
E DIAMOND MARCHANTS T
No. 225, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY. E

DIXONS ENGINEERING WORKS
(H. I. DIXON CO., LTD.
Mazagon Road, Bombay.
Established 1886.
On Government List.
Store Suppliers.
Constructional and General Engineers. Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, Plumbers Ship Repairers.
Special attention given to enquires from Bombay and the Mofussil for every description of Stores, Plant, Machinery, Hardware, etc.
Office Tel. 786. Works Tel. 2154.
Telegrams: "NOXID."
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO., Secretaries and Treasurers, 17/18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

TILES
RED HEXAGONAL
FROM THE
Best and Well-known Marseilles
MANUFACTURERS
(Used by the P. W. D.).
SAJAN & Co.
TILE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

GODREJ SAFES.
¶ 7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises
* * * * *
¶ 272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in the July 1912.
* * * * *
¶ 210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.
Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING (FRONT ENTRANCE), FORT, BOMBAY.
Expert preparations as for the last twenty years both personal and through post, for High Commercial Accountancy, Banking and Secretarial appointments or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditors' Diploma Examination, speciality.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, February 1, 1922.

ANOTHER REMINDER.

Mr. Churchill's pronouncement at the East African dinner, which he no doubt expects to be heard by a larger audience than the one he was immediately addressing, can only drive home one great truth to Indians and it is that however eloquently British statesmen may expatiate on the theoretical equality of the members of the British Commonwealth, when it comes to translating the theory into practice they seen bound to treat India as a step-daughter, while the rest of the Dominions and Colonies, controlled by the Whites, are to the mother-country as real daughters. In India a representative of the sovereign may give solemn assurance to the people of this country that in the Crown Colonies the political status of Indians shall not be in any way inferior to that of the subjects of those colonies, but the "statesmen" at "Home", who really dispose of the destinies of Indians pay scant respect to such pledges, which, in their eyes, are of no more value than the promises of a common pawn-broker. From the very beginning the "statesmen," who were congratulating India's so-called representatives on their country's newly won equality of status, had begun to hedge this "equality" round with all sorts of restrictions till it is found that, in reality, Indians far from making any progress are in danger of losing the ground already won. It is this fear that is engendered by Mr. Churchill's latest utterance. Though it may take several years before Kenya is able to grow into a self-governing colony, Mr. Churchill in anticipation of such a consummation is planning to withhold from Indians *to-day* their just rights. He promises the Whites in advance that when the time comes for the fruition of their long cherished hopes of making the colony an exclusive preserve of the White race, the "statesmen" at "Home" will not stand in their way and that they are ready to pave the way even now by restricting Indian immigration and making it too hot for those already settled. Such is the high mission of Great Britain overseas as interpreted by her "statesmen" to-day.

Mr. Churchill exhorted the settlers of East Africa to take "a broad Imperial view of the situation." One of the settlers present at the dinner, Lord Delamere, gave an indication of the "broad view" he and his kind in Kenya were disposed to take of the question when he hoped that "the control of Indian immigration would mean its practical prohibition." Mr. Churchill seems inclined to help the settlers in realising this and other hopes of theirs by freely pledging the Imperial Government's support to their plans for reducing the Indians in the Colony to the status of mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Whites.. He has pledged the word of the Government to help the Colony to become "characteristically and distinctively a British Colony." He has pledged his support to the plan to reserve the highlands exclusively to the Whites. He has given a more or less distinct promise that he will back up any plans to restrict Indian immigration and to regulate the franchise so as to confer it only on those who conform to "a well marked European standard." What more do the Whites want? Is there any wonder that there is jubilation among the members of Lord Delamere's deputation? It is in this way that Mr. Churchill on behalf of the Imperial Government, has practically sold the Indians, the while his colleagues are busy deluding Mr. Sastri and other "Die-hards" among Indians that their country has won a new status in the Imperial Commonwealth (what a contradiction in terms!) and that the Imperial Government is pledged to safeguard the rights of all the members of the Commonwealth without distinction!

We publish elsewhere to-day the maximum concessions which the Indian community is prepared to make for the sake of compromise with the Whites. As any impartial observer will see, they are modestly conceived. But Indians cannot accept any status in Kenya which is inferior to that of the Whites, who are numerically a much smaller community than they and whose contribution to the building up of the Colony has been much less. Every moral and constitutional obligation demands that the Imperial Government should stand by the Indians in asserting this inalienable right of theirs. Are Indians to believe that Mr. Churchill's betrayal is "final" and nothing more can be expected of the British Government? It was Mr. Churchill who not many years ago wrote in his book "My African Journey" in the following emphatic language about the unanswerable claim of Indians in East Africa:—

"It was the Sikh soldier who bore an honourable part in the conquest and pacification of these East African countries. It is the Indian trader, who penetrating and maintaining himself in all sorts of places to which no white man would go or in which no white man could earn a living, has more than any one else developed the early beginnings of trade and opened up the first slender means of communication. It was by Indian labour that the one vital railway on which everything else depends was constructed. It is the Indian banker who supplies perhaps the larger part of the capital yet available for business and enterprise, and to whom the white setlers have not hesitated to recur for financial aid. The Indian was here long before the first British office. He may point to as many generations of useful industry on the coast and inland as the white settlers—especially the most recently arrived contingents from South Africa (the loudest against him of all)—can count years of residence. Is it possible for any Government with a scrap of respect for honest dealing between man and man, to embark on a policy of deliberately squeezing out that native of India from regions in which he has established himself under every security of public faith?"

And it is the same Mr. Churchill who, as a member of the British Cabinet, is now openly and shamelessly proclaiming the policy of virtually "squeezing out the native of India from regious in which he has established himself under every security of public faith." Was it possible for "any Government with a scrap of respect for honest dealing between man and man" to embark on such a policy? Out of their own mouths. . . . . But is it necessary to dwell further on this cynical contempt for the feelings and rights of India? When will our "co-operating" friends realise that until we become masters in our own country we must continue to remain slaves abroad?

LORD READING'S JUSTICE.

Lala Lajpatrai and his colleagues have been released because the Advocate-General of Bengal has opined that the meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee cannot be termed a "public meeting" contemplated under the Seditious Meetings Act. It was not necessary for the Advocate-General of Bengal to pronounce his opinion on a point in regard to which even a tyro in law could have no doubts whatsoever. The arrest and judgment in the case of Lahore leaders constituted one of the grossest abuses of law. But they were quite in keeping with the days when Justice has been dragged from her high pedestal to serve bureaucratic ends. And all this in the reign of the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England who had proclaimed to the world his determination to uphold it! The flagrant misuse of Section 144 and other security provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and the breach of faith involved in the misapplication of the Criminal Law Amendment Act to Congress and Khilafat volunteers have been among the other prominent reminders of the justice that is dealt out in India under Lord Reading's "reign". When will Lord Reading realise that Justice is a stern and unbending mistress and cannot subserve any other ends but those of herself? However we have to wait and see. Meanwhile, Lala Lajpat Rai has been re-arrested, evidently on a charge under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. If that is the charge none would be happier to go back to jail than the Lion of th Punjab. Is any official, however, to be punished for the gross misuse of law? The Punjab Government, while admitting that Congress Committee meetings do not legally constitute legal meetings, yet speak of "remitting punishments. There cannot be a question of remitting the sentences which were *ab initio* void. The sentencs should be quashed and, if there is to be any respect for Justice, some official or officials should be punished for the grave blunder.

RETURNING SANITY.

We defer detailed consideration of what is, to all intents and purposes, an apologia, on the part of the Foreign Office, for the mess it has made of the Egyptian situation. Lord Allenby has been summoned to London, ostensibly to give his superiors full information and advice in regard to the situation in Egypt, but in reality to explain how he has managed to overreach himself in carrying out the instructions of Lord Curzon to deal with Egypt's "Extremists" with "a strong hand." Evidently Lord Curzon has realised or has been compelled to realise by his colleagues in the Cabinet—for his lordship is not capable of learning anything or forgetting anything,—that the policy of force has succeeded only in so far as it has robbed Mr. Lloyd George's Irish "victory" of much of its glory. Repression having failed, diplomacy will be the next move. Sarwat Pasha is being cajoled into accepting the Premiership and no efforts will be spared to "rally the Moderates." But these efforts are no less doomed to failure than repression. The only man with whom Britain can now "negotiate" successfully is Zagloul Pasha—as the weeks to follow will amply show. Meanwhile, let the failure of Lord Allen by be a lesson to Lord Reading.

Notes of the Day

Statesmanly Surprise.

Mr. Winston Churchill is apparently one of those simple people who are very easily puzzled. He describes the demand in African and Asiatic countries for self-determination as being "a curious result of the war." We see nothing curious in it. Indeed, it is most natural. When a western world wages war (and appeals to the East to help in the waging) with loud and very frequent protestations about the rights of all peoples to select and elect their own rulers it is not at all curious that a confiding East should imagine that the West meant half of what it said. It is not particularly surprising that the East should later apply to itself and its own desires the idealistic war pronouncements of the West and expect the illogical West to hold by its first sworn vows. But, "When the devil was ill, the devil a monk would be. When the devil was well the devil a monk was he!"—and an Empire at war calling to the East for succour is a totally different conception to an Empire after war consolidating its war gains. Wherefore when Asiatic or African countries express a wish that Britain should allow them the rights which Britain avowed she had fought to secure for all nations, Mr. Winston Churchill deems it curious and declares "it is high time that it is made clear that this is not the rule Britain intends to follow." It is merely the rule Britain said she intended to follow when defeat threatened her. Other times other minds. But it will indeed be very curious if the finally betrayed East should ever again thrill to pious wartime platitudes when these are couched on a Western tongue. Mr. Churchill is good enough to suggest, however, that alien administrators should study good manners and endeavour to understand the views of the people they subjugate and exploit. Verily, this is a great concession. Already, surely, the joyful whisper runs through the bazaars of the East that the aliens will perhaps endeavour to be polite to "natives" occasionally and possibly even to understand their views! The "natives" *are* flattered! It is, of course, just possible the edict has gone forth a little too late. It may so happen that the now sophisticated East refuses to be flattered at being taken polite notice of. It is just conceivable that the part of the world which gave Europe her morals and religions has suddenly awakened to the fact that the west is vastly inferior and to be pitied and taught. Fortunately, the cultured East cannot produce a blatantly patronizing poet who might adjure it some what as follows:—

With Apologies to Kipling.

Take up the Brown Man's burden!
When ye yourselves have freed,
Go strike the heavy fetters
From Europe's limbs that bleed!
Go rid her of her hatreds
Her armies blood-defiled,
Her soulless, sullen peoples
Half devil and half child.

Take up the Brown Man's burden
By Europe flung aside!
Breathe life into religion
The which her folk deride
Expound again her scriptures
On Calvary made plain.
Give her another Prophet;
Give her a Christ again.

Take up the Brown Man's burden
Go preach the way of Peace;
Go feed the starving Worker,
Bid the Exploiter cease;
Till each man knows his brother
The foe he erstwhile fought,
Till Greed and "Christian" folly
Are evil things forgot.

Take up the Brown Man's burden
Oppose material things
With Truth as did Gautama,
The Buddha, Son of Kings.
Through ports they cannot enter
By roads they may not tread.
Go lead their groping millions
As Lord Mahomed led!

Take up the Brown Man's burden
And rich is your reward:—
The love of those ye conquer
With Truth your only sword;
The cry of hosts ye humour
(Ah slowly!) toward the light:—
"Deliver us from Darkness.
Who deemed that Darkness bright."

Take up the Brown Man's burden
—Ye dare not stoop to less—
The King of men is Allah
This Faith ye shall profess;
By all ye cry or whisper,
By all ye leave or do,
The brazen, blatant peoples
Shall weigh your God and you.

A Growing Force.

Sir Henry Wheeler's history of the progress of non-cooperation in Calcutta should have provoked a smile from even the "Moderate" members of the Bengal Council. As a historian Sir Henry is a trifle unconvincing, since he has an unfortunate knack of contradicting himself. Thus in one breath he told the Council the usual story that "mill-hands" were paid by Congress and Khilafat workers to swell the numbers at gatherings and processions because the supply of students ran out. In the next breath Sir Henry stated that women propagandists had influenced students who now formed the bulk of those arrested. The supply of students in Calcutta according to Sir Henry's exposition sounds at one moment like the oil in the widow's cruze and at another like the co-operators—strictly limited in numbers. The Bengal Council seems to have been impressed, since the grant Sir Henry appealed for was voted. It would almost seem that the Government's hope is to defeat non-co-operation by making policemen of the populace on which non-co-operation draws, since, in addition to the grant-in-aid of the Police, the Calcutta Civil Guard is costing public funds quite a respectable sum. It will, we trust, occur presently to some brainy Bengal bureaucrat that a Women's Civil Guard is now urgently needed in Calcutta to cope with the threatened outbreak of "violence" on the part of the women volunteers. But when all the population is either in the police force or in the volunteers, who is going to pay the taxes which maintain the former? The situation in Calcutta threatens to become Gilbertian.

Queen Victoria's Testimony.

Yet another testimonial to the Turks as compared with the Greeks. A correspondent draws our attention to the fact that on page 63, volume 1 of the "Letters of Queen Victoria" the great Queen says:—"I have heard from various people who have been staying in Greece that they very soon got to like the Turks much better than the Greeks who are very untrue and are quite banditti-like." We venture to assert that most people with experience of Turks and Greeks would maintain that the comparison holds as good to-day as it did when Victoria the Good wrote the words we have quoted. But to-day the Turks are France's pawn in the game of international politics while the Greeks, (a fact, as we stated on Monday, was admitted openly by Professor Arnold Toynbee), are England's pet people. The perpetration of atrocities in Smyrna were very "banditti-like." But Sir Basil Zaharoff is the richest man in the world, and confines his national talents to the domains of capitalistic enterprise—with the moulding of British policy as a side-line. However, the truth must eventually prevail though Lord Northcliffe and Mr. Lloyd George join forces against it and the ultimate settlement will be (to quote what was written in another place and in our salad days) that there will remain not a Thrace of Greece in Turkey.

Bombay City Co-operative Conference.

It will interest local co-operative societies and individual co-operators to learn that the City Co-operative Conference comes off on Saturday next. A glance at the draft resolutions will suffice to convince that the Conference does not meet to record pious wishes. It means business and we are sure that if its resolutions are given effect to in all their bearings, they will serve as a much-needed fillip to the progress of co-operation in this country. In an agricultural country like India or Ireland, rural co-operation has a greater hold on the public mind but we need not labour the obvious in pointing out that co-operation has its blessings. Even cities. Consumers' societies have made little progress in Bombay and we have not heard of a single Producers' Society in *urbs prima in Indis*. The resolution of the Conference urging the teaching of co-operation in schools and colleges and the appointment of a university lecturer to deliver post-graduate lectures on co-operative economics has our whole-hearted support. From the number of reports of the working of schools we receive, we are glad to inform the Conference that almost every one of them has a co-operative store. The resolution urging intensive co-operative propaganda among workmen is particularly welcome, for the need of the latter is greatest. come, for the need of the latter is greatest. One of the draft resolutions suggests the appointment of a committee to consider scnemes for Widows' Pension Funds for the working and lower middle classes. We would like the resolution to be more expansive by bringing within its purview a scheme for Old Age Pensions.

Cow-Slaughter.

The decision of the Calcutta Corporation to prohibit the slaughter of cows in the city is to be welcomed and it will not be long, one hopes, before Bombay and other larger municipalities follow suit. Several minor municipalities and cantonments in the country have already taken the step which has commended itself to Calcutta and the latter's decision carries the movement for the stoppage of the slaughter of cows several steps nearer the goal. Cow-slaughter not only deeply hurts the religious susceptibilities of the vast majority of India's population, but is also economically injurious to the country, inasmuch as the cow and her progeny are the mainstay of the agriculturalists who form the bulk of the population of India. The scarcity and consequent high prices of milk and its bye-products, like ghee, butter and so on, which are necessary to a non-meat-eating people like the majority of Indians, can be directly traced to the deterioration of the cattle-wealth of India, through indiscriminate slaughter and ravages of famine. In most of the municipalities, where there are slaughter-houses, even prime cows and buffaloes are not safe from the hands of the butchers. One is glad to see that the humanitarian as well as economic conscience of the nation is at last beginning to assert itself against so suicidal a step as cow-slaughter. In this city and its suburbs nearly a million head of cattle are slaughtered annually, the majority of which, if saved from the butcher's hands and properly looked after, would help relieve the strain on agriculture and cheapen the prices of milk, ghee and other necessary articles of diet of the people. The new Corporation of this city, when it comes into existence, ought to make earnest attempts to tackle the subject.

Indian Education Society.

Started so recently as in September 1917, to give stability to the King George English School at Dadar, the Indian Education Society has, within the short interval of four years, developed into an ambitious institution controlling two full-fledged high-schools, one for boys and one for girls, and an industrial school. We hope the curriculum of the latter school will be so framed as to make it possible for the students to secure admission in colleges of technology which, it is hoped, will shortly be started in this country. The school is at present being taken advantage of by boys coming mostly from the labouring classes, though we do not see why boys of the King George School are not given some lessons there. It will teach them the dignity of labour which is symbolised in national schools by the *charka*. We are glad to note that education of an utilitarian type such as short-hand is going to be introduced in the boys' school. It is intended to open classes for the entrance course of Prof. Karve's University. In the meanwhile the girls will receive instruction in first aid, nursing and Indian medicines. This is a move in the right direction and will be much appreciated by students who to-day receive education which is liberal only in so far as it meets Aristotle's definition "Liberal education is that which does not bring in revenue." The schools of the Society rightly put a premium on moral instruction. Their social gatherings and the festivals they celebrate on national holidays are features which other schools may well copy. The society needs funds for carrying out its programme. At the risk of encountering orthodox opposition, we would urge the Society to arrange for girls to be taught in the higher forms along with the boys, thus effecting some economy. The society has secured the lease of a plot of 14,471 square yards for erecting buildings which will cost about seven lakhs of rupees. So far contributions of nearly one lakh of rupees have been secured. The need of this Society is therefore great and philanthropic Bombay would do well to help it liberally so that its workers may realise their goal, which among other things includes an Arts College.

Mrs. Partington in Mysore.

We are amused to learn that Mr. Rollo, president of the Mysore University Union, has ordered that henceforward the "Bombay Chronicle" should not be placed on the Union tables. We are at a loss to know in what way we have offended either Mr. Rollo or the Mysore University authorities, but whatever our crime we have this consolation—that we are sinning in good company, for we note that along with the "Chronicle," "Young India," "Swarajya," "The Mahratta" and "The Muhammadan" are also debarred entry into the Union's sanctum. As for ourselves we confess we view the ban with as much trepidation as that which Mrs. Partington's valiant efforts to keep back the surging waves might have caused to the ocean. But, we would like to know if Mr. Rollo has anywhere come across the story of the "forbidden fruit."

Indian Post Office.

The latest annual review of the Indian post office furnishes one more argument to have induced the Government to accede to Mr. Kale's modest demand for a committee to recommend possible retrenchment. Though the post office has never been regarded in India as an earning department, it used to bring to the public treasury a substantial annual surplus. During the year under review (i.e. 1920-21) its accounts show a revenue of 5.35 crores against an expenditure of 5.83 crores exclusive of the usual adjustments, which bring up the year's deficit to 46 lakhs. The surplus on the Telegraphs side also appears to be dwindling. While the railways are declining and the post office languishing; while the customs revenue is in the melting pot, its net future yield being a regular dark horse, and the income tax to the highest point; while debt charges are swelling and the army expenditure undiminished, Government would have done well to listen to Mr. Kale's suggestion, and exculpate themselves from the now inevitable charge of reckless extravagance. While the business of the post office in all its branches keeps up a commendable rate of progress, the increase in expenditure is almost entirely owing to the epidemic of multiplying posts and addition to the salaries of the higher officials. The compiler of this Report has shown himself guilty of bad taste as well as not loyal to truth in stating that the Bombay strike of 1920 was directly traceable to political agitation. The note of exultation in the concluding observation in para 6 is as undignified as it is unjustified. But then when did any bureaucrat ever show sagacity, let alone generosity, to vanquished opponents? It is easy to laugh at the threat of a "National Post Office"; but Mr. Clarke will do well to remember that in almost every branch of its business the post office, under its present managers, has shown itself lacking in enterprise and initiative which a truly national government in India will not permit for a day.

An Ajmer Autocrat.

The official in charge of the Telegraph Office at Ajmer appears to have queer notions of his duty and what constitutes the safety of the State. For some time past he has been attempting to subject Ajmer and the province of Rajputana to a rigorous blockade in respect of political news. The Rajasthan Seva Sangha of Ajmer sends us copies of a number of telegraphic messages which it wanted to despatch to journals in Lahore and elsewhere, but which the Ajmer Telegraph Office has been good enough to return undespatched, considering them to be "objectionable." Even the most innocuous of news appears to the self-constituted censor at Ajmer as dangerous. Even the fact that the Ajmer Telegraph Office is not permitting the transmission of the Seva Sangha's messages is not allowed to be communicated to the Press! We wonder if the official imagines that because he does not allow the free passage of the truth, the truth will not leak out in other ways. He will live to learn.

RETURNING SANITY.

LORD ALLENBY SUMMONED TO LONDON.

EGYPT'S N. C. O. LEADERS RELEASED.

BRITAIN'S POLICY DEFINED

FOREIGN OFFICE APOLOGIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29, 6-20 p.m.
Recd. 7-15 p.m. Jan. 31.

The Foreign Office announces that Lord Allenby has been summoned to England to give Government full information and advice in regard to the situation in Egypt, and his communications with the Egyptian ex-ministers in regard to the future Government of Egypt. The Foreign Office denies that Britain has abandoned or is about to abandon her liberal attitude towards the Egyptian aspirations or desires to use the special position in Egypt to maintain the political and administrative system there, incompatible with the freedom which she has declared her willingness to recognise, and says that the policy of Government is founded on the following principles:—

POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

While unwilling to cede to disorder or violence what they are prepared to grant on its own merits, Government have explicitly stated their readiness to invite Parliament to terminate the Protectorate and to recognise the existence of Egypt as a Sovereign State and agree to the constitution of the Egyptian Parliament and re-establishment of the Egyptian ministry of Foreign Affairs, as soon as they are satisfied in regard to the following conditions which they regard as vital to the interests of Egypt and the Empire.

THE SAFEGUARDS.

They must have full and effective guarantee that, firstly, Imperial communications, to which Egypt is essential, will be assured. Secondly, Britain retains right and power to afford that protection to the foreign communities in Egypt, which governments of these peoples in the existing conditions look to her to supply. Thirdly, Egypt is safeguarded against all foreign interference and aggression, direct or indirect.

As soon as the agreement, satisfying these conditions, is drawn up between the Egyptian Government and the British Government, the latter will not hesitate to invite Parliament to sanction it.

ARRESTED LEADERS RELEASED.

SUSPENDED PAPERS TO RE-APPEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 31.

Cairo.—The arrested signatories of the non-cooperation manifesto have been released and the newspapers suspended for publishing the manifesto have also been authorised to appear.

The Police searched native houses and seized bombs and automatic pistols. Some arrests were made and an enquiry has been opened.

A CONSPIRACY THWARTED.

ARREST OF 6 STUDENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 31
LATER.

Cairo—In connection with the seizure of bombs and pistols by the police, newspapers state that the police thwarted the conspiracy to kill the ex-Minister, Sarwat Pasha, with whom the British authorities have been negotiating with view to his acceptance of Premiarship. Detectives were stationed in the neighbourhood of the Mahammedali club and outside Sarwat Pasha's house.

The Gizeh police raided another house and found six students, whom they arrested, and also more bombs and pistols.

SETTLEMENT OF TURKISH QUESTION.

LORD CURZON'S PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Jan. 31.

The "Observer's" diplomatic correspondent states that the proposals which Lord Curzon will take to Paris to-morrow are expected to be, firstly, complete Greek evacuation of the Smyrna zone; secondly, local autonomy for the zone under a nominal Turkish suzerainty; thirdly, safeguards for the protection of the Christian minorities in Asia Minor; and fourthly, the Rodosto-Midia line as the Graeco-Turkish frontier in Thrace.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR IN U. S. A.

HIS ALLEGED OFFICIAL INSULT.

GOVT. CATEGORICALLY DENIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Jan. 31.

Paris.—A Havas message from Washington states that both the White House and the State Department have issued formal categorical denial of the British newspaper report that President Harding and Mr. Hughes had declined to receive the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand. They say that M. Jusserand was always received every time he wanted. M. Jusserand's secretary described the British report as ridiculous.

JOHANNESBURG STRIKE.

GOVERNMENT OFFERS MEDIATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Jan. 31.

Pretoria.—General Smuts in a letter to the employers and the workers offers Government mediation in the strike, declaring that the issue does not concern the colour bar, which is the established basis of statutory regulations and has never been threatened.

WEAKNESS OF STOCK EXCHANGE.

DUE TO NERVOUSNESS REGARDING EGYPT AND INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 12-40 p.m. Jan. 31.

Nervousness as regards India and Egypt yesterday has caused renewed weakness on the Stock Exchange in the Indian and Egyptian securities. The New India scrip fell to 3/8 discount.

CURRENCY RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY.

"WESTMINISTER GAZETTES" COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Jan. 31.

The "Westminster Gazette" says the rejection of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey's currency motion by the Assembly is not to be regretted at present. His objects were laudable enough, but authough it may be granted that the balance of Indian foreign trade has been more favourable during the past six months, the international situation remains so volatile that Indian exchange and currency reform may well be deferred until the outlook is less obscure.

SQUIRTING CORROSIVE ACID ON WOMEN.

MYSTERIOUS INDIVIDUALS' MISCHIEF

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Jan. 31.

Much indignation and alarm exists among the Parisiennes owing to the activities of the mysterious individuals who are squirting corrosive acid on females, damaging their clothing and sometimes inflicting painful burns. Hitherto, over five hundred women have been victims and value of fur coats damaged is estimated at million francs.

NEW ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL ISSUES.

OVER 50,000 APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Jan. 30.

Over fifty thousand applications have been received in connection with the new Anglo-Persian Oil Issues. Applications for preference shares amount to over twenty-one million sterling and for ordinary shares to thirty-six millions.

THE CANNES DEMANDS.

GERMAN REPLY TO REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

DRASTIC METHODS FOR INCREASING TAXES PROPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 31.

Berlin.—The German reply to Cannes demands has been presented to the Reparations Commission. It contains a program for the reform of the budget and note circulation and deals with the guarantees and program of payments of cash and in kind for 1922.

The reply points out that proposals are before the Reichstag to raise the coal tax twenty to forty per cent, and to increase the consumption and property and other taxes, also the custom dues, which will be levied on a real gold basis. It promises energetic measures against removal of capital abroad and evasion of taxation, and declares that railway passenger fares will be increased nineteenfold, with goods rates thirtyfold. Postal and telegraphic rates are to be increased twenty-one times, compared with pre-War rates. The food subsidies in 1922 will amount only to one milliard paper marks compared with twenty-two and a half heretofore.

The Note requests reduction of the proposed cash payments and increase of necessary payments in kind. It declares Germany's readiness to collaborate by all means in her power in the restoration of the devastated regions.

Germany is prepared to conclude agreements regarding deliveries in kind with the other Allies besides France. The note says that the restoration of the World's confidence in Germany's credit is pre-requisite for the comprehensive discharge of the reparations payments. It hopes that a way to restore Germany's internal and external credit may be found, and that a big reparations loan will be made possible by international corporation.

CAUSES OF FALL IN MARK.

GERMAN NOTE TO CANNES DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Jan. 31.

Berlin.—The German note in reply to the Cannes demands attributes the fall in mark to the impossibility of discharging the reparations, to lack of raw materials and decrease in agricultural productivity. It declares that as compared with 1913 exports have fallen from ten milliard gold marks to four milliards.

"HOW KITCHENER WAS BETRAYED."

FILM BANNED BY L. C. C.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 31.

The London County Council Committee has sent round to the kinematograph licensees a notification which says that the film entitled "How Kitchener was Betrayed" is open to objection and should not be exhibited in public without the Council's express permission.

(On the 16th November last, at a private exhibition of this film, a distinguished audience which included Members of Parliament, loudly protested against the alleged travesty of facts and the displeasing incidents therein.)

CHINESE AS PANEL DOCTOR'S ASSISTANT,

OBJECTION RAISED IN BURNLEY INSURANCE COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 31.

At a meeting of the Burnley Insurance Committee, the Chairman and others raised an objection to the panel doctor's engaging a Chinese as assistant.

A clerk said that there was nothing in the rules to prevent it. A Councillor said that the Hindus and the Chinamen were buying practices in East End of London and taking on panel patients. Only a new Act of Parliament could prevent them from doing so.

The Committee agreed to make further enquiries before admitting applicants.

DEATH OF A WOMAN MEMBER OF REICHSTAG.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 31.

Berlin.—The death is announced of Frau Zeitz, the well-known woman member of the Reichstag.

One of the organisers of the Independent Socialist Party, while interrupting the speech of the Conservative, Count Westarp, she fainted and was carried out unconscious. Later she died in a nursing-home.

RESIGNATION OF CHINESE PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Jan. 31.

Peking.—The Premier, Mr. Liangshihyi, has resigned.

MARTIAL LAW.

IN 5 PARISHES IN TIPPERARY.

SEQUEL TO MURDER OF A FARMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 12-40 p.m. Jan. 31.

Robberies and acts of violence culminating in the murder of a Protestant farmer have caused the Irish Republican Army to proclaim martial law, which includes observance of the curfew regulations and death penalty for carrying arms, in the five parishes in Tipperary.

TITLE OF NEW IRISH ORGANISATION.

ITS MOTTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Jan. 31.

Paris.—It is announced that the new Irish world organisation is to be formed to be entitled the "Fine Gaedheal" or the family of Gael. Its motto will be "Greater than all telling is destiny, God has in mind for Ireland."

KNICKERBROCKER CINCMA DISASTER.

SNOWSTORM IN WASHINGTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 31.

Washington.—The Capital to-day is blanketed in one of the heaviest snowstorms in its history. Railways are suspended, while the Pennsylvania Avenue is littered with wrecked motor cars.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS PARALYSED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Jan. 31.

Washington.—The snow-storm paralysed the official business. The Senate and the representatives adjourned, owing to the fear that the members would be unable to return to their homes. The meeting of two Committees of the Disarmament Conference, scheduled for to-day, were postponed.

69 KILLED, 100 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Jan. 31.
LATER.

Washington.—At least sixty-nine were killed and hundred injured in the Knickerbooker Cinema disaster. The accident occurred in the middle of evening during the screening of the film based on the play "Get rich quick Wallingford." The roof without warning crashed in with a thunderous roar and carried strongly constructed balcony down in its rush to the ground. The compressed air created by the falling mass hurled people near the entrance into the street.

BLISWORTH RAIL ACCIDENT

THE OFFICIAL THEORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 12-40 p.m Jan. 31.

The official theory concerning the Blisworth rail accident is that the footplate blew off the engine of one express and rebounded on the other express which, by a million to one chance, was passing at the time.

The obstacle ripped the side of the coach in which the Bishop of Birmingham and Mr. Steel Maitland M.P. were passengers and the latter had a marvellous escape. He was seated next to a well-known London coloured musician who was killed, while Mr. Maitland received a scalp wound and cuts about the face.

VICTIMS OF SNOW-STORM.

COLLAPSE OF A CINEMA THEATRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Jan. 31.

Washington.—At least 17 have been killed and scores injured by the collapse under two feet of snow last night of the roof of the Knickerbocker Cinema Theatre, one of the finest in the city situated in the fashionable quarter. Many of the injured are not expected to survive. It is believed that several persons are still among the ruins. The injured include the Third Secretary to the Italian Embassy. It is feared that prominent people are among the victims as many Government officials reside in the district. No members of the British Embassy were present in the theatre.

CABLE ITEMS.

Pittsburg.—The police finally secured three suspects in connection with the attack on the First National Bank, including a woman. Others disappeared. The prompt arrival of police was due to the resourcefulness of a woman clerk who pretended to faint and touched burglar alarm as she fell.

LALA LAJPATRAI RELEASED AND RE-ARRESTED.

C. C. MEETING NOT PUBLIC MEETING.

BENGAL ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OPINION.

(THROUGH CONGRESS PUBLICITY.)

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

Messrs. Lajpatrai, Santanam, Gopichand and Lalkhan were released at midnight on receipt, probably, of the opinion of the Advocate General, Bengal declaring Provincial Congress Committee Meeting not a public meeting. Lalaji was re-arrested immediately after his release. The new charges are not known, probably under Criminal Law Amendment Act.

HOW THE RELEASE WAS EFFECTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

From enquiries made about the circumstances relating to the release of Lala Lajpatrai and his comrades and the rearrest of the former, it appears that Pandit Santanam was awakened from his sleep at half past eleven last night by the Superintendent of the Central Jail and asked to get ready. Mr. Santanam wanted the Superintendent to inform his comrades but the Superintendent said that he had then only the warrant for his release. Mr. Santanam thanked the Superintendent for the latter's gentlemenly treatment while in jail and came home in a tonga provided for him by the police under orders of the Deputy Superintendent and the Inspector who were present there.

Malik Lalkhan was similarly released at half past twelve at night and Dr. Gopichand at 1 p.m. this morning.

It appears that Lala Lajpatrai was released at half past one and his belongings put on a motor car but at 2 p.m. he was rearrested on a charge under Criminal Amendment Act of 1908 and put back into jail.

ORDERS OF PUNJAB GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

Orders have been issued by the Punjab Government under section 401 Criminal Procedure Code remitting punishments to which Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. K. Santanam, Malik Lal Khan and Dr. Gopichand were recently sentenced for offences under prevention of Seditious Meetings Act. Instructions will be given to the prosecuting agencies that meetings held in circumstances such as those in which the meeting of Provincial Congress Committee, at which the abovenamed were present, was held, do not legally constitute public meetings.

SOVIET DELEGATION TO GENOA.

PERSONNEL ACCEPTED BY REPUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Jan. 31.

Moscow.—The Executive Committee of the Republic has accepted with acclamation the fifteen plenipotentiary delegates to the Genoa Conference proposed by the Peoples Commissars. The delegates include Lenin, Chairman, Tchitcherin, Krassin, Litvinow and Joffe. Tchitcherin in a speech said Genoa opened a new epoch in history. Their object at the Conference would be to prevent economic subjugation of Russia.

"QUEST" PROCEEDS ON EXPEDITION.

COMMANDER FRANK WILD REPLACES SIR E. SHACKLETON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Jan. 31.

The "Quest" left Rio Janeiro on 18th December for South Georgia after which she was proceeding direct to the Antarctic. A Montevideo telegram states that Sir Ernest Shackleton died on board the "Quest." The body was brought to Montevideo on a Norwegian steamer and will be transhipped to England accompanied by Doctor Hussey of the expedition. The Second-in-command of the "Quest", Commander Frank Wild, has taken charge of the expedition and proposes to carry on.

GERMAN IMPERIAL BUDGET.

BALANCES AT 288 MILLIARD MARKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 31.

Berlin—The Imperial budget for the year ending March 1923 balances at 288 milliards of marks, including 187 milliards for carrying out the peace treaty. The bill empowers the Minister of Finance to contract a loan of 183 milliards to meet the non-recurring extraordinary expenditure and also to issue 12½ milliards of treasury bonds. The revenue is estimated at 98½ milliards. The Posts and Telegraphs will require a subsidy of 2½ milliards and the state railways of seven milliards.

HONGKONG SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

REVISED SCALE OF WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 31.

Hongkong.—Through the British Consul-General at Canton, the Seamen's Union has submitted a revised scale of wages with a view to settlement of the strike. The proposals include the establishment of an arbitration board, with Canton and Hongkong Government representatives thereon.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MRS. SARALA DEVI.

HER HUSBAND COMES TO SEE HER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

Pandit Rambhaj Dutt Choudhri has gone to Ahmedabad on account of the serious illness of his wife, Mrs. Sarala Devi, who is confined to bed at Satyagrihs Ashram.

HARTAL IN C. Ps.

AT NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, Jan. 31.

Dr. Moojo, Secretary Provincial Congress Committee, wires:—

The hartal boycotting the Prince of Wales' visit here was complete and ended absolutely peacefully, without any untoward incident or violence. Fireworks were held at night when hardly a few hundred persons went for witnessing it. Sightseers were composed mainly of untouchables, Parsees, Anglo-Indians and ignorant people brought from the interior.

AT DRUG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DRUG, Jan. 30.

Drug observed voluntary complete and peaceful *hartal* on the 30th January, when His Royal Highness visited the capital of the Central Provinces. Business of every description was suspended. Not a single hackney carriage plied.

AT RAJKOT

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Jan. 30.

As protest against the Shikar programme of His Excellency the Governor, the people observed complete *hartal* in the city and Civil Station. At 5 o'clock this evening Messrs. Manilal Kothari and Mansukhlal Ravjibhai, both national leaders were arrested in conection with the Shikar prepaganda. Public meetings and processions have been prohibited by proclamation for three days during the Governor's stay here in the Civil Station.

The situation is serious. People are calm and obedient to the leaders.

AT RAIPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAIPUR, Jan. 30.

In pursuance of the Provincial Congress Committee's programme there has been complete *hartal* in Raipur town and most places in the district, on account of the Prince's visit to the Central Provinces to-day.

AT YEOTMAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOTMAL, Jan. 31.

Complete *hartal* was observed at Yeotmal, all ginning factories, presses, grinding mills, cotton market, bazars, schools, shops being closed for the whole day on the 30th, the day of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Nagpur.

AT KHURAI.

The President of the Khurai Congress Committee wires:—

In spite of the market day, Khurai, with its villages, observed most complete *hartal* on the 30th—neither streets nor latrines were cleared, nor lamps were lighted. No gentry took part in the Prince's celebrations, excepting a few. No beggars, excepting those forcibly brought down here, took part. Five maunds of sweets still remains to be distributed for want of beggars and the students.

A big meeting of the citizens resolved to start in right earnest preparations for launching Civil Disobedience in a portion of the Khurai tehsil.

Rotterdam.—A message says that the steamer, Merkar, has been refloated after two hundred tons of cargo were discharged. She was towed off by three tugs and is proceeding to Rotterdam.

Earl Haig has been unanimously elected Chancellor of the University of Saint Andrews.

INDIANS IN KENYA

INTERIM PROPOSALS.

MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA OF WHITES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MOMBASA, Jan. 14.

The political Atmosphere of this country is somewhat cleared and the dark clouds which appeared on the horizon in the middle of the last year, are dispersed and their place taken by the brighter hope for the future.

Readers of your paper might, no doubt, have come to know by Reuter's telegram some months ago that the Governor of the Kenya Colony and Protectorate has submitted the proposals regarding Indian Status in this Colony to the Standing Committee of the East African Indian National Congress. Whether he has done this on account of the continuous pressure from the India Office brought to bear down upon him through the Colonial Office or on account of the resolution adopted at the recent Imperial Conference in London, no body can tell. But the former is more likely to be believed on account of the Governor's well known anti-Indian attitude at the time of passing the Health Bill in which he voted for the entering of the clauses relating to segregation against the opinion of the Health officer and other prominent members of the Council.

The proposals submitted by the Governor were private and confidential and thus the European as well as the Indian Press was debarred from giving its opinion or commenting over them. In these proposals he had asked to accept four seats on the Legislative and one on Executive Council as an interim measure, with the assurance that the detailed policy will be settled before the expiration of the limit of the present councils i.e. before the end of 1922 or in the beginning of 1923.

When the proposals came for consideration before the Standing Committee of the Congress Prof. Andrews was also here and has done a great deal for the furtherance of the cause of the Indians in this Colony, by his advice in the discussion over them.

The Standing Committee of the Congress after discussing the proposals for about twelve hours and after mature consideration and advice of Prof. Andrews, put down, with some modifications in the Governor's proposals, the proposals of its own and informed the Governor that unless the agreement upon main principles was reached the interim proposals could not be accepted, as in the opinion of the Committee, the acceptance would probably mean the shelving of the problem for an indefinite period of time.

The following are the proposals sent forth by the Congress which are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and information.

Franchise.

Common electoral roll.

Qualification.

Property.—£500 Capital or £100 income annually.

Education.—The reasonable knowledge of written and spoken English. In case of graduates of any University and professional men the above qualifications are not necessary. Subject to the above-mentioned qualifications any British subject or protected person, male or female, of the age of 21 can vote.

Constituencies.

The number of constituencies should be changed from eight to twelve and arrangement must be made in such a way that Europeans and Indians can be returned in equal numbers.

Official Majority.

The official majority to be maintained.

Executive Council.

One member to be appointed on the executive Council, and the Congress to be consulted before the appointment is made.

Immigration.

The existing immigration laws to continue. Indian immigration must not be checked by any additional or partial law or laws.

Segregation.

No commercial or residential segregation.

Highlands.

For the sake of compromise, the alleged pledge of the former Secretary of the State for the Colonies to be respected. Crown lands in the highlands to be aliented in the first instance to Europeans only and the low lands to be alienated in the first instance to the Non-European British subjects and protected persons only. The subsequent transfers between British subjects of different races must be free and unfettered by the Governor's veto.

INTERIM REPRESENTATIONS.

If the agreement on the main principles as set forth above is reached, five seats on the legislative and one on the executive council to be granted as an interim measure. The new constitution to be drafted and introduced at the end of the year 1922 or in the beginning of 1923.

The Governor has sent the abovementioned proposals together with the views of the Convention of Association of the European political body in this country to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for his consideration. In the meantime the telegrams from the Government of India, Indians Overseas Association, India Office and some prominent members of the new Indian Legislative Council and the Council of State, have been sent to the Congress urging to accept the interim proposals and assuring that its acceptance will by no means delay the final amicable settlement. It was also brought to the notice of the Congress that non-acceptance will seriously impair the very delicate negotiations now proceeding between India Office and Colonial Office. The Standing Committee of the Congress, therefore, has decided on the strength of the above purported telegrams and assurances to accept four seats on the Legislative and one seat on Executive Council and has asked the sub-organisations all over the country to send in the names of the candidates for the consideration of the Congress before the 18th January, 1922.

The names of the candidates being communicated the standing committee will select the required members in its quarterly meeting on 22nd instant and will send their names for the approval of the Governor.

Thus for the present the compromise is reached. It remains to be seen, however, how the Government acquits of its responsibilities at the end of the year.

Reference educational test laid down in the policy sent by the Congress to the Governor as mentioned in my letter of the 14th instant.

The following cable has been sent by the Congress to the colonial office through the Government of India on 12-1-22.

"Standing Committee decisions previously communicated on Kenya Indian Policy, Country demands voter's test in any written spoken language instead English and no reservation of seats

CONVENTION DELEGATION.

MOMBASA, Jan. 17.

In continuation of my letter of the 14th instant the following details in connection with the deputation sent by the Convention of Associations will no doubt be of some interest to your readers.

It had been decided by the Convention of Associations some time ago that in view of the weakness displayed by the Secretary of State for Colonies in submitting the proposals and granting the interim representation, they, in order to place their views before him on the subject, should send a deputation of two members.

In accordance with the above decision, they have sent a deputation the personnel of which is formed by Lord Delamere and Col. Griffith, both of them the members of the extremist party in the Convention. They were also going to visit General Smuts *en route*, in order to enlist his sympathy in their cause. But before the deputation reached South Africa, Mr. M. A. Desai, the President, Indian Association, Nairobi, and one of the most enthusiastic workers in this country sent a following cablegram to General Smuts:—

"Delamere Convention Delegation coming enlist your sympathy support against grant rights Kenya Indians. We demand ordinary rights as citizens and human beings. European opponents intentionally misrepresent claim to equitable treatment falsely alleging Indians seek domination. Indians Demand British Empire for British Subjects. Delamere delegation demands world for Whites. Respectfully submit essential maintenance British Empire and world peace equal rights for civilized men. Submit White race can not afford to alienate sympathy of Indians who form one-fifty of the humanity. World peace also demands rights understanding and friendly relations between East and West. Definitely assert delegation not representing whole Kenya European opinion."

The delegation in connection with which this cablegram was despatched to General Smuts landed at Cape Town in due course and waited there for seven or eight days in order to see General Smuts, but unfortunately or fortunately were not able to get an audience with him. Having failed in their object, they started for London and a telegram is received here that they have seen Mr. Churchill, the Secretary of State for Colonies.

Now in order to stop the mischievous propaganda and misrepresentations of the delegation, the Congress has decided to send a deputation of three persons to London. But taking into consideration that it will take considerable time to select members and then send them there, the Congress decided to appoint Mr. Jeevanjee, Col. Wedgwood and Mr. Polak, the Secretary, Indians Overseas Association, as the members of the deputation in question and has cabled them to that effect, together with the notification of the change mentioned in the policy sent by the Congress as per my letter of the 15th instant.

CABLE TO HIS MAJESTY AND PREMIER.

MOMBASA, Jan. 18.

The following cable was dispatched on the 10th instant by the Indian Association, Nairobi, to His Majesty the King with a copy to the Prime Minister:—

"Please accept my Association's warmest Congratulations satisfactory solution Irish Question. Humbly request to solve Indian question by granting Dominion Home Rule to India and equal status to Indian Subjects in colonies especially Kenya, thus conferring benefits on Your Majesty's Indian subjects earning thereby their posterity's everlasting gratitude, also bringing peace to India and thus laying Humanity under deep debt."

POLICE RAID.

CONGRESS AND KHILAFAT OFFICES.

165 MORE ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

The Calcutta police yesterday evening raided the Provincial Congress and Khilafat offices and arrested 165 persons, including almost all the office-bearers of both the organisations, and several leading non-cooperators.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL RULES.

GOVT. DEMAND FOR DRAFT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 29.

The Ahmedabad Municipality has been asked to submit, for the consideration of Government, a draft of the amendments which it proposes in the existing rules for the sake of the Municipalities which did not accept Government grant in pursuance of the policy of Non-Cooperation.

SUPPRESSION OF TRAFFIC IN WOMEN

INDIA TO SIGN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

MOTION PASSED IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

Purely formal business was transacted in the Council of State which met again today, with a small attendance and sat not even half an hour.

At question time replying to Lala Ram Suran Das, Mr. Lindsay said that among obvious difficulties in the way of manufacturing all railway material in India was the lack of specialised workmen and of up-to-date equipment. A beginning had been made by private enterprise to overcome these difficulties and Government was endeavouring to encourage such enterprise in various ways. Government had already placed orders with the firms in India for railway materials to the extent of approximately forty-two per cent of the requirements of the state-worked railways.

On the motions of Mr. O'Dennel, the Council agreed without any discussion to the passing of two bills; one, repealing part I of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 as unanimously recommended by the Repressive Laws Committee and the other repealing certain special enactments.

Mr. O'Donnell then moved recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council that India do sign the International Convention for the suppression of the traffic in women and children accepted by the Assembly of the League of Nations at its second session subject to the reservation that in applying Article V of the Convention, India will consider that sixteen completed years of age is substituted for twenty-one years of age. The Home Secretary in moving the resolution said that each of the contracting Governments had undertaken to establish or name some authority charged with co-ordination of all information relative to procuring of women or girls for immoral purposes abroad and to make arrangements for their maintenance and to keep watch at ports and railway stations. In view of the earlier age of maturity as also of the existence of a large body of conservative opinion on this subject in this country, it was perfectly open at a later stage for them in the Council to introduce a legislation on that point but at present the Council was only asked to accept the principle of the resolution and thereby signify India's adherence to the convention.

Mr. Kale strongly supported the resolution after pointing out the necessity of India having to co-operate with other countries in the matter of putting down the admitted evil.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan also supported the resolution which was then put and carried.

Hon. Mr. Mian Muhammad Shafi announced that at the next meeting of the Council on the 13th February non-official business would be transacted and that on the 23rd February Income-tax Bill as amended by the Assembly would be taken into considerations and also the Police Excitement to Disaffection Bill.

The Council adjourned till 13th February.

NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES.

ANAND TALUQ'S POSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 29.

One of the places provisionally selected by the Non-Cooperation leaders for the inauguration of Civil Disobedience by non-payment of taxes is the Taluka of Anand, in the Kaira District, where the first instalment of land revenue fell due on January 5. From enquiries made by an Associated Press correspondent it appears that the amount set down for collection was Rs. 2,36,000. Of this sum Rs. 1,41,788, or over 60 per cent. of the amount due, has been received. The amount collected during the week ended January 21st was Rs. 1,24,965.

TRIBUTE TO MR. DAS & N.-C.-O'S

FROM INDIANS IN JAPAN.

The members of the Hindusthanee Association of Japan at one of their regular meetings passed the following resolution:—

"The Hindusthanee Association of Japan heartily congratulates Sreejut Chittaranjan Das, the President-elect of the Indian National Congress and the other Non-Co-operators numbering more than 2,000 on their arrest and imprisonment, pays homage to their courage, innumerable sacrifices and patriotic services, and hails them as martyrs to the cause of Swarajya."

BEHAR SUB-JAIL.

ATTACKED BY KARWALS.

ASSOCIATES RESCUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Jan. 31.

The Behar sub-jail was attacked by 50 Karwals, a wandering tribe, in the evening of the 29th instant. After assaulting the warder on duty at the gate, they broke the padlock with big iron hammers and entered the jail overpowering the warders on duty inside. They rescued two of their fellow-tribesmen, who were under trial, and disappeared in the dark. The whole proceeding lasted only seven minutes.

The Senior Electrical Engineering Students of the Central Technological Institute, Byculla, Bombay, were "At Home" to Mr. A. J. Tumer, B. Sc. (Lond.) their principal.

PROVISIONS OF SEC. 491 CR. P. C.

TO EXTEND TO ALL HIGH COURTS.

BILL COMMITTED BY ASSEMBLY TO SELECT COMMITTEE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

Only non-official legislative business appears on the agenda paper of the Legislative Assembly, which reassembled at 11 this morning. Only six questions were asked and answered, five of which were put by Mr. G. C. Nag. The President of the Railway Board informed Mr. Nag that the Accountant-General and his staff had not been transferred from the Cadre of the Finance Department. The question paper contained an important interpellation standing in the name of Mr. Syed Nabi Hadi, but as Mr. Hadi was not present, the question remained unanswered. His question wanted the names of those Civilians, who retired from the Indian Civil Service, owing to the introduction of the new Reforms, together with the names of the provinces to which they were attached.

The Assembly then proceeded to legislative business. On the motion of Mr. Rangachariar, the House agreed to commit to the Select Committee his bill which proposed to extend provisions of Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code to all High Courts and all persons within the appellate jurisdiction. The mover thought there was no reason why all High Courts should not have power to issue direction in the nature of *habeas corpus* nor was there any adequate reason why protection afforded by Section 491 should be confined only to persons within ordinary original jurisdiction. Moreover, in case of European British subjects, the power to deal with unlawful detention has already been given to all High Courts and extended to these persons within the appellate jurisdiction also. Sir William Vincent expressed Government's willingness to allow the bill to go to the Committee, although he would have preferred its postponement in view of the fact that the change advocated was already under investigation by the Racial Distinctions Committee. But Government would not be justified in opposing the motion now that it had come before the House. He thought the principle underlying the bill was based on the fact that in England *habeas corpus* ran through the British Isles. The law was considered most valuable as it afforded greater guarantee of liberty of a subject and he agreed that there was general feeling in favour of the advocated extension of its application. The Select Committee consists of Sir William Vincent, Dr. Sapru, Mr. C. Krishnaswamy Rao, Mr. H. Vishandas, Mr. C. S. Subramanyam, Mr. J. Chaudhuri, and Mr. Rangachariar.

The next motion on the paper stood in the name of Mr. Yamin Khan who intended to ask for leave to introduce his bill to licence and regulate money lending transactions and to limit the interest charged on loans of various kinds. But as Mr. Yamin Khan was absent his bill did not come up. The provision of his bill was designed to put several restrictions on money-lenders in order to safeguard the interests of borrowers.

Mr. Ramayya Pantulu asked leave of the House to introduce his bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act in order to provide against unlawful or vexious acquisition of land. As a subsidiary provision the bill lays down that the officer who is responsible for the selection of land to be acquired or for preliminary inquiry under Section 4 of the Act, shall not be appointed as Collector and that the Collector shall not enforce his own orders which will be finally decided by a court. In case either the officer applying for acquisition or person objecting to such acquisition were dissatisfied with the Collector's orders, Mr. Pantulu thinks it is desirable that the acquisition officer should enter his *quasi* judicial duties with an open mind.

Mr. Hullah, Revenue Secretary, stated while reserving its attitude on the issues involved in the Bill, Government would no object to its introduction. The House thereupon gave leave and Mr. Pantulu introduced his bill.

SHIKARPUR MUNICIPALITY AND LIQUOR SHOPS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIKARPUR, Jan. 30.

A public meeting was held in the Ganesh Park, under the auspices of the National Shewa Mandli, Shikapur, when the following resolution was passed.

That the Municipality be requested to arrange for the removal of liquor-shops outside the Municipal limits and that it should ask the tenants of Municipal shops (especially Lakhigate hotels) not to allow any one to use liquor within the shop premises.

In accordance with these resolutions the Municipality at its general meeting on the 29th inst. resolved unanimously that arrangements be made for the removal of liquor-shops outside the Municipal limits and that it would impose as one of the conditions of the lease on its tenants that they should not allow liquor within shop premises.

A CONTRADICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of 26th, your own correspondent from Hubli writes that I. N. Sanjeeva Row Bellary, have been hauled up under 144 C. P. C. I beg to inform you that it is a false rumour and that I have not been the receipient of any such honour from the Governmnet please contradict the rumour.—Yours, etc.

N. SANJEEVA ROW,
Secretary District Congress Committee,
Bellary.

A FAREWELL DISCOURSE.

MAHATMAJI ON HIS VISIT TO BARDOLI.

WHAT HAPPENED AT SATYAGRAHA ASHRAM.

A Sabarmati Corresopndent writes as follows in the "Indu Prakash" of yesterday:—

The morning of 26th January found the inhabitants of Satyagraha Ashram, the "Niwas Sthan" of Mahatmaji in the vicinity of Ahmedabad wide awake even before four o'clock, the usual "Prathana" time of the Ashram. There was subdued excitement in the minds of Mahatmaji's "chelas" for that day the "Maharishi" (or Bapuji as he is called in the Ashram) was going to deliver them his message before he departed for his holy mission to Bardoli.

At four o'clock every morning the occupants of the Ashram go to the place of offering prayers on the beautiful banks of Sabermati. Bapuji was there Panditji, was there with "Satar" "Mantras" and verses from "Upnishedas" and "Gita" were recited as usual and Panditji made everyone sing that beautiful song of Kabir "Jago Brijrajkuvar" before the devotion was over.

The night before, Mahatmaji called the old occupants to his side and asked their opinion about the Ashram. Different opinions were expressed. Some found the rules of the Ashram strict others wanted them still more strict. Then the teacher of Hindi at Gujrath Mahavidyalaya who was formerly at Shantiniketan said "we from U. P. do not like the food for the evening meal and to get up in the morning at four, well it is absolutely impossible for me." Bapuji smiled and said" you see, your Shantiniketan is for material progress while Satyagraha Ashrama exists solely for spiritual progress. You say at Shantiniketan there is more individual liberty but I do not call that liberty. I call it licence. It is nice to get up early. It is after "Prathna" every morning that I write for "pavjivan." "Young India." I can concentrate ever so well in the morning than at any other time. You see it is not difficult to get up early if you go to bed early. As for me you know that ten o'clock is my bed time."

This is what happened on Wednesday night, and on Thursday morning Bapuji said: "I am going to-day to Bardoli for the preparation of successfully carrying out the programme of Civil Disobedience and non-payment of taxes. I shall be back here in a week—may be a month or a year or perhaps I may not return at all. But one thing is certain we shall either win Swarajya for India or we shall die. India is slowly getting to be a holy land aye, a purified country. When Truth is on our side is defeat ever possible? There is Salvation or "Moksh" to-day down your life gladly for Truth. If somebody asked me "where is 'Brahma'? "What is it like' then I shall change this querry and say where is Truth or "Satya"? "what is it like"? Truth is 'Brahma'. Everybody after getting up early in the morning should pray to God at least for a minute "Oh Almighty God' give me strength to die for my religion, to die for the whole world." There is no Salvation in simply dying. There is Salvation in death when dying willingly, when dying gladly. Remember what Bhagwan Shree Krishna told Arjun about "Sthita Prajna" in the second chapter of the Gita. Try to live like that. There is pleasure and happiness in living if God gave us strength to die willingly and gladly while suffering innumerable hardships and tyrannies; God has given me strength to die for my country and for my religion. There is a sort of contentment in Self-denial. Last night I was reading a book by Vaswani. When writing about self-denial he has given the instance of Rana Pratap Singh. His thoughts are very beautiful. The self-denial of Pratap was very great. After the fall of Chitor and when he found it impossible to recapture it, what was the promise that, he exacted from his loyal 'Sardars? That was the promise of self-denial on their part. "Until Chitor Secures its independence, we shall not enjoy any luxuries, we shall sleep on mother earth, we shall eat only roots and nuts we shall give up all earthly happiness and practice complete Self-denial." That was their resolve. I call Rana Pratap Singh 'Sthita-Prajna.' Let everyone practice self-denied and be 'Stitha-Prajna."

This was the message Bapuji gave us. This was his speech before he left for Bardoli. In his words he may be away from us for a week, a month, or a year. May be this was the last that we saw of him. We all listened to him attentively. During his discourse supreme silence reigned. Tears came to our eyes when he finished. It was very difficult to control ourselves. And before we parted we looked and looked at him. It is difficult to put our feelings in writing.

PROSECUTION OF AN EDITOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

Mr. Ramprasad, Editor of the "Bande Mataram", is being prosecuted on a charge under the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908, and his case is fixed for to-morrow.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT CONVICTIONS.

MR. LYLE TO EXAMINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 30.

It is understood that Mr. D. R. Lyle, Additional Judicial Commissioner, will advise the Government on convictions and sentences on persons in these provinces under Criminal Law Amendment Act.

DOHAD AND JHALOD TALUKS.

SERIOUS FAMINE SITUATION.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST OFFICIALS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 30.

Serious situation is developing in Dohad and Jhalod Talukas, of the Panch Mahals Districts.

The veteran worker, Mr. Mohanlal Pandya, found, on a careful inquiry, that "kharif" crops have failed almost completely, on account the excessive untimely rains. The fate of wheat and gram crops which have not yet been reaped is still uncertain. Meanwhile, Government have decided collecting full revenue demand. Mr. Sukhadev Vishvanath, a Bombay Swaraj Sabha representative, now reports as follows:—

Those who could pay anyhow have paid. Village officers forcibly detain destitute Bhils for whole days, and even keep them standing like quadrupeds, under the sun, to extort revenue demands. Bhils thus harassed bring hundreds of valuable cattle to Dohad where only a few head are bought, mostly by butchers. Little money is advanced by Sahukars who have not been repaid. During the last three years, Bhils travelling on mules flock at the works only to return disappointed. Under the circumstances Bhils again have begun emigrating to adjoining States in search of employment. Suspension of revenue collection is absolutely necessary.

Another friend reports that many Bhils are reduced to the verge of starvation and nakedness. Some of them being beaten and loaded with bricks on the back under the sun. A farmer actually attempted to sell his nine-year old girl, though, thank God, without success.

All subscriptions for relief be sent to Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Ahmedabad.

GOVERNOR'S SHOOTING PROGRAMME.

The following are excerpts from the letter of Mr. M. R. Mehta, dated Rajkot, 27th Jan. addressed to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay:—

In order to convey to a keen sighted prudent and sympathetic Governor, like H. E. Sir George Lloyd, the feelings of the Kathiawar public in connection with lavish expenditure of the receptions of His Excellency by the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar, I am sure the pamphlet issued under the signatures of several public workers, and the resolutions at public meetings will more than suffice, and I am sure that His Excellency's ready response to the public sentiment, will remove the necessity of any further expression of that feeling.

The aim of this my letter is to draw the earnest and immediate attention of His Excellency is shooting programme at Sardhar in Rajkot State, which is causing very unpleasant excitement amongst the subjects of that State.

In view of Notification No. 58 of 1894, this shooting programme at Sardhar would be in direct defiance of the religious feelings of the people, which it is the object of that Notification to respect. To dismiss the matter under the excuse of acquiescence of the villagers in the past, is to put a premium upon the uncontrolled officialdom, in face of which, villagers ground down and half-starving as they are, dare not give utterance to their innermost thoughts and feelings.

The position of these Princes and Chiefs is most pitiable, pressed as they are between the dictating officials on one hand, and their loyal and devoted subjects on the other, whose feelings they generally avoid injuring. It is the sacred duty of H. E. the Governor to assure these suffering Princes and Chiefs that by withstanding such official pressure, they will not be violating any terms of the treaties with the British Government nor incurring the displeasure of the King's representatives.

REMOVING SEX DISQUALIFICATION.

MOTION IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

At the Legislative Assembly meeting, the first, Sir William Vincent will introduce a bill further to amend the Indian Lunacy Act 1921 and Mr. Joshi will move for the removal of sex disqualification in the matter of registration of electoral roll of persons who are entitled to vote in the elections held for the Legislative Assembly. A resolution for the preparation of a scheme of India's Naval Defence was arranged to be moved by Sir Sivaswami Iyer but as he has left for Madras, it will not come up that day.

ARREST OF VOLUNTEERS IN AMRITSAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 30.

A Lahore Urdu paper reports the case of a Hindu girl, Kumari Durgadevi, having taken a vow not to marry until the attainment of Swaraj. She has joined the National Volunteer Corps.

The Amritsar police placed under arrest a fresh batch of volunteers, 23 in number, for marching in procession and singing songs and refusing to disperse when asked to do so. Large crowds assembled in and near the *Kotwali* and were dispersed by the police.

IMPRESSED LABOUR

NO SANCTION---NO JUSTIFICATION.

MR. JOSHI'S SPEECH.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., while moving the resolution about the abolition of Impressed Labour, made the following speech on the 14th inst.

"Sir, I beg to move the following resolution which stands in my name:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council to take immediate steps for the abolition of impressed labour, conveyance and provision, wherever it obtains in India either under local or Imperial Statute or under local custom."

Sir, whilst speaking on this resolution, I do not propose to trace in detail the origin of this custom from its very beginning. It is sufficient for my purpose to say that this practice of impressed labour is as old as the British rule in India. (A voice 'older'). Sir, this practice is also prevalent in all parts of India in one form or another. In spite of the variations that we see in t. different parts, there are many common features which we find in every part of the country. The system may be described in short in the following way:—

A Government officer goes on tour. He has to fix his tents; he wants labour. He sends for the headman of the village who gets hold of the people in that village, brings them to the camp and makes them do the work for the officer. This practice is also extended to making the people do several other things. In the hill districts of the United Provinces, in the Division of Kumaon, coolies are impressed into service to take the baggage of the Officers and the tourist friends of the Officers. In Sind, people are impressed into service to repair the roads for the motor car of the Officer to travel smoothly on. Then, when the officer is also on tour, he requires certain provisions. He requires earthen pots for his water, so the village *Kumbhar* or potter is pressed into service and asked to supply these earthen pots. Sometimes he is fully paid, many times inadequately paid, and in a number of cases not paid at all. The *Bania* also is asked to take his shop to the tent of the officer. The officer who is an exalted person, unlike most people, will not go to the *bania's* shop nor will he agree to send his servant there. The *bania* must take his shop to the Officer's tent. I do not intend to say that the *bania* is not paid. He is in many cases paid; but the rates are fixed by Government, without having regard to the current prices; and the *bania* must suffer the loss if the latter are higher than the former. This practise also varies in some other provinces. In Sind, for instance, they have got a system of *rasai*. There are some small officers who collect funds from the villagers called *rasai* funds and out of these funds the expences of these touring officers, high and low, but many times low, I admit, are met. In order to collect this fund, the village officer also collects a cess—the Provincial Government knows that it is collected and it is called *lappo*, a handful, and every one must contribute a handful to entertain the officers who visit the village. Then the touring officer requires carts. He is paid a good travelling allowance; but he is not expected to keep carts in his service. Whenever he goes to a village and he wants to transfer his camp, he again goes to the headman of the village and asks him to provide him with carts. Sometimes the villagers require the carts for their own use. The crop is waiting to be transported from the fields to the depot; but the need of the officer is greater. He is a privileged person and the villagers' crops must remain in the fields; and the carts are pressed into service. These are the ways in which labour, provisions and carts are pressed into service by the Government Officers.

"NOT SANCTIFIED BY LAW."

All this is not sanctioned by law as far as I know. I could hardly trace any legislation either in the provincial statute books or in the Imperial statute book by which people could be compelled to take their shops to the officers' tents or give their carts for the use of the officers. Government officers know there is no law by which this practice is sanctioned, but they are doing it. But there are some laws which give power to Government to compel people to work on certain occasions. These laws are generally connected with irrigation. There is the Bombay Irrigation Act, the Northern India Irrigation Act, the Burma Irrigation Act and several other Irrigation Acts by which the irrigation officers are empowered to compel the labouring classes to work on irrigation works under certain emergencies. In these Acts there is some difference I admit. For instance, in the Bombay Act every able-bodied man is compelled to work during the time of emergency. In the other Acts, it is not that every man is compelled to work. They make a discrimination. It is the men of labouring classes only who are compelled to work, and not the people of the higher classes. If the land holder happens to be a Brahmin or an educated man, or a merchant, he is not compelled to work; but it is the men of the labouring classes who are compelled to work. Then, there is the Indian Forest Act under which people can also be compelled to help the forest officers in certain circumstances. Even the lofty heights of the Simla hills are not free from the peril of impressed labour. Mr. Stokes and Mr. Andrews have revealed to the world certain shocking incidents that took place on those hills. This system is a kind of oppression and also gives rise to petty tyrannies.

NO JUSTIFICATION.

This practice at the present day has no justification on any ground. If the Government officers want labour, if they want carts, or if they want provisions, they can easily get them if they are prepared to pay a fair wage, if they are prepared to pay fair price and if they are prepared to pay fair rates for transport. Let them go into the world as the ordinary people, not as privileged people, and pay what private people pay. When I had to move in villages—and I can assure the Members of this Assembly that I have moved in the villages for months together and I have found no difficulty in getting carts and provisions whenever I wanted them,—the only thing is that you must pay the fair price. Government officers are paid for all that required by the Government. I therefore feel that to-day there is no justification whatsoever for this practice. As regards the several Irrigation Acts that exist, I admit at once that under certain circumstances conscription or compulsion is necessary. Even in European countries, in an emergency of war, conscription is used. But the Governments of those countries do not make a difference between the people belonging to the higher classes and the labouring classes. We hardly hear of that in England or France or Germany. Whenever they wanted soldiers, they made no difference between a young boy belonging to the aristocratic family and a young boy belonging to the labouring class. But unfortunately the Government of India does make that difference.

Now, Sir, let us see what Government has done to remove these real grounds of complaints and discontent. Several times these questions have been brought forward before Local Governments. Last year, in the United Provinces Council, a resolution was moved, and the United Provinces Government appointed a Committee. That Committee has made some recommendations to improve the system and to mitigate the evils. Then, as regards Sind, complaints were heard about this practice in Sind. Two years back, my Hon. friend Mr. G. M. Bhurgri moved a resolution and Government appointed a Committee and that Committee reported two years back. But the Government of Bombay is so solicitous about the welfare of the people in the villages that it is only last week, after two years, it has reviewed its report and published its resolution. This clearly shows the anxiety of the Government to remove the real grounds of discontent of the people. I would like the Government of India now to take the matter into their hands and not to trust to the Local Governments to do justice to people in this matter. It may be said by the Government of India that they trust to the Local Governments to do it. I would ask the Government of India whether this question is not the question of law and order. It is their own officers who against the law, without being sanctioned by the law, compel people to do service for them in various ways.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

People do not make complaints; but is it not the duty of the Government to take a cognisance? Only recently I heard in the Assembly that the Non-Cooperators intimidate people. People did not come forward with complaints and still Government found out a way to stop the intimidation. The village people do not come forward with complaints. Is it not the duty of the Government in the same way to take action without complaints being made to them and stop this evil practice? (An Hon. Member:—Hear, hear). Sir, if the matter is left to the Local Governments, I do not hope that this system will be ended. The Local Governments will try to mend it to some extent, mitigate its evils, as the reports of the U. P. and Sind Committees show. But the time has now come when no mitigation, no mending will do. We insist upon the individual's right of freedom and the Government of India must come forward to end the system without waiting its being mended by the Local Governments. Local Governments will not end it, because the local Committees of the Local Governments include the officers who at one time or another have made use of this system and benefitted from it. And do you trust to these officers to do justice to people? I at least do not; and it is not fair to expect justice from those who at one time or another have benefitted from this system. I therefore appeal to the Government of India to take this matter into their hands as a matter of law and order. To-day it does not appear a matter of law and order; it is a matter of law no doubt. But I want to ask the Government whether they want to wait till this matter becomes a matter of peace and order. I therefore appeal to them to take up this matter into their hands and remove this real ground of complaint which exists without doubt in almost all the provinces of the country.

MR. JOSHI'S REPLY.

Replying to the debate on his resolution on Impressed Labour, Mr. N. M. Joshi spoke as follows:—

Sir, I consider myself to be a very fortunate being in not possessing an inch of land and also other incumbrances which would have compelled me to make use of impressed labour. Sir, my Hon. friend said that India is a country where by custom impressed labour has been sanctioned and considered necessary; and he indicated that it had been used in old times also and he said that we all want great works of utility as well as of beauty to be erected in the country to beautify our country and to make it rich, and he justified on that ground the use of the impressed labour for such a purpose. I assure him that I am not one of those people who would feel proud of even the Taj Mahal if it had been built with forced labour. I would not be proud of a country overflowing with the water of the canals if they had been dug with forced labour. Sir, after all there is some value to be attached to human freedom. I am sorry my Hon. friend does not attach any to that freedom. There is no doubt in my mind, Sir, that impressed labour cannot be tolerated in this country. It was said on the side of Government that on certain occasions impressed labour becomes necessary, such as during times of war. I again repeat that I am nor against the use of certain compulsion during times of war. I am in favour of cinscription, if in that conscription no discrimination is made.

GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE OF DUTY.

Continuing Mr. Joshi said if the Government had done its duty, I am quite sure that by this time the people of India would have been not only educated but self-reliant, but the Government did not discharge their duty in the matter. Moreover, if people had been educated and self-reliant, where would have been the need for the Government which calls itself the special friend of the masses? It is the duty of the Government to protect the masses as long as they are not educated and self-reliant. My friend Mr. Ahmad from Bengal asked when people would be free from the tyranny of the Non-Co-operators? You cannot expect people to be free from the tyranny of the Non-Cooperators as long as the latter know that there are Government officials whose tyrannies are tolerated. Do you think Government will be able to suppress the tyranny of the Non-Cooperators as long as there are causes of real discontent for the Non-Cooperators to work upn? If you want to free the people from the tyrannies of the Non-Co-operators, remove all causes of discontent; and then only the power of the Non-Co-operators will be reduced. I do not want to dwell any longer on this subject. I am not willing to accept the amendment of Mr. Rangachariar.

INDIANS IN PORT TRUST.

MR. SETHNA'S SPEECH IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

Following are extracts from the speech of Mr. Sethna's in the Council of State on Thursday last for increase in the number of Indians in the higher grades in the service of the Port Trusts and for a definite policy in regard to the same for the future:—

"In the five Port Trusts in India—at Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon there are in the employ of these bodies a total number of 439 men in the superior grades who are paid monthly salaries of Rs. 500 and upwards. My question requested Government to show in tabular form the total number of officers as also the number of Indians amongst them. Out of this total of 439, the Council will be surprised to learn there are as few as 27 Indians which is roughly 6 per cent of the total number. In my enquiry I had left out the two minor Port Trust at Aden and Chittagung on the percentage would be still lower.

The position however is much worse for whilst there are only 6 per cent of the total numer of men who draw salaries of Rs. 500 and upwards it will be a revalation to the Council to know that this 6 per cent or all these 27 Indians are in receipt of salaries of between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 and that there is not one single Indian in the total number of 168 appointments in the five principal Port Trust carrying a monthly salary of Rs. 1,000 and over.

Perhaps it may be interesting to know which of the five Port Trusts have favoured even to a limited extent the appointment of Indians in the lowest group where the salaries range from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. In this group out of a total of 147 men in Calcutta there are only 10 Indians, out of 79 in Bombay there are 13 Indians, out of 21 in Rangoon only 2, similarly only 2 out of 9 in Madras and not a single Indian out of the 15 men in the employ of the Karachi Port Trust. Of the two big Trust of Calcutta and Bombay, Calcutta is the greater sinner, but in Karachi the colour bar is most rigidly drawn so that even in the lowest grade of the higher appointments there is not a solitary Indian Officer.

My Hon. colleague Sir Alexander Murray asked the other day if Government intended to adhere to the policy that a strong element of Europeans was required in India's public services. I am not one of those who would do away with the European element. On the contrary I am firmly of opinion that the British connection is of great advantage to India and the employment of Britishers in the different services during the transition period absolutely essential but I also recognise that the services require to be gradually Indianised and it would not be a wise policy to keep the loaves for one section of the community and throw a few crumbs at the other which is exactly what the Port Trusts are doing as I am sure the figures I have quoted will have convinced the Council.

COMPARISON.

In answer to a question in the other House in September last a statement was laid on the table showing the percentage of Indians as at present in the Imperial services:—They are:—Educational 38, Engineering 38, Agricultral 26, Customs 23, Forests 14½ Civil Service 13, Medical 11, and the percentage in each case is to be increased annually till it reaches 50 per cent or nearly that figure. Compare these figures with what I have given viz., no one single Indian in the 168 appointments in the gift of the Port Trusts with salaries of Rs. 1,000 and upwards and the other statement viz., that there are only 6 per cent Indians out of a total of 439 appointments with salaries from Rs. 500 and upwards and no definite prospect at the moment of even this paltry 6 per cent being gradually increased as in the case of the Imperial Services I have quoted. Even in the Imperial Police service where the percentage to-day is as low as 5 Government are pledged to increase it to 33 generally and a slightly lower percentage in some particular provinces in the country. I ask, is there any member of this House official or non-official who after the statistics I have quoted will uphold the attitude of the Port Trusts in deliberately excluding Indians from the higher appointments?

I quite understand that the administration of the different ports rests with the Provincial Governments but as it is a reserved subject I contend that as such it can come under the review of the two Houses of the Central Government. The administration of the different Port Trusts is handed over to the different Provincial Governments so far as one can make out for reasons of convenience. It is one of those subjects in which the proper administration of a port does not affect that port alone but as much the hinterland behind, for which such port is an outlet. The proper administration of the Port Trusts of say Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi should be a matter of concern to places as far off as for example Delhi where we are now assembled, for both exports from Delhi and imports to Delhi may be from one or other of these ports. In these circumstances I contend that the subject of the Port Trusts is assuredly of Imperial interest.

A HOPE.

I trust Government in their reply will not shelter themselves behind the mere technical excuse that the administration of Ports is a provincial subject, but will agree at least to draw the attention of the Provincial Governments to the defects I have pointed out. The representations of Indian commercial and other interests ought to be much larger than is at present and a change in that direction in the different Port Trust Acts is essential. Of the five Port Trusts Bombay has more Indians in its employ which is due to the fact that there are more Indian Trustees on the Board of the Bombay Port Trust. A recommendation from the Central Government to arrange for means to increase the number of Indian Trustees will greatly help the situation.

At present it is not merely that a few Indians are kept out from earning larger emoluments, but they are definitely excluded from getting that experience of work in connection with the Ports by which we may ultimately expect them to replace European employees at some future day. In the latest administration report of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1920-21 as usual there is list attached giving the names of the officers in the different departments. In this list the numbers in the different Departments are as follows:—Engineering 10, Port 4, Secretary 4, Accountants 4, Docks 7, Land and Bunder 2, Railways 4, Stores 1, Medical 2, total 38. In all this list there is but one Indian, whose name is right at the bottom and he is the junior Medical Officer. He too might have been an European if an European would have accepted his pay which trusting to memory I will say is less than Rs. 500.

I hope I have made out a case for the Government of India to admit that acting in the spirit of the times and pursuing the policy laid down for the gradual Indianisation of all departments they ought to point out to the Provincial Governments to take early steps whereby the number of Indian Trustees is substantially increased and that in the service of the Port Trusts the Indian element in the higher appointments should within a reasonable time attain to at least 50 per cent of the total number as is laid down in the case of various Imperial services.

RETRENCHMENT.

MR. LALUBHAI'S SPEECH.

Speaking on the Hon. Mr. Kale's motion for a Committee on retrenchment in the Council of State the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas said:—

"The Hon. Mr. Cook gave us figures—very interesting figures—of the various items of expenditure. His idea was to door my friend Mr. Kale and those who supported him by saying here 'these are the figures, can you show us any method of reducing them?' I am prepared to accept the challenge and I will take item by item and show how we can, if a committee is appointed, reduce the amount. The first item, which is the most important, of 68¾ crores for the working expenses of railways, post and telegrahps, which it is said were required if we were to keep up the efficiency of those services. My point is that a committee composed of strong business men would be able to go into this item and find out whether it was not possible to have retrenchment or economy in those three Departments.

The Hon. Mr. Cook:—Sir, I would like to make a personal explanation. I said as regards those working expenses that we might perhaps be able to economise but we certainly could not retrench without a loss of revenue.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas:—My Hon. friend Mr. Cook says that you could not retrench. I say we may. I do not say we shall be able to do so, but it is just possible that we may be able to show methods of retrenchment without in any way impairing the efficiency of the department. Let the departments concerned lay all their cards on the table and let the Committee examine them, and then it will be our duty to say "Here are methods by which retrenchments can be effected without in any way impairing efficiency," if we cannot do it we will say that expenses have grown justifiably; and then as my Hon. friend Mr. Khaparde and others have said you could go to the public and say "We have the support of these business men. They have gone into all these departmental expenditures and they say it cannot be reduced without impairing the effeciency, that is, impairing the income-raising power of these departments."

Then, Sir, the next item is military. My Hon. friend, Col., Sir Umar Hayat Khan said that there was a grievance in the Punjab amongst the Military classes due to the disbanding of two regiments. I quite sympathise with what the

Hon. Col. Sir Umar Hayat Khan:—May I just say, Sir, that I did not say that; I merely said that two-thirds had been disbanded and one-third left.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas:—The Military requirements have been considered, as my Hon. friend, Mr. Cook, said by the Military Requirements Committee. But I dont know whether that committee had the power to examine the whole of the policy of the Military Department in the country. If it was not the case, is it not time that the whole question of the policy underlying the military service should be examined by a committee composed of H. E. the Commander-in-chief and some of his best military men and assisted by business men who could advise as to where economies could be effected? It has been suggested, as my Hon. friend, Mr. Shethna said, it was suggested by two eminent members, one of whom was a member of the other House at—

Hon. the President:—With reference to that I have no recollection that there was any resolution moved in this chamber.

Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas:—Not moved but was to be moved.

Hon. Mr. Sethba:—On a point of personal explanation, Sir, I said it was not reached.

Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas:—That shows that the country is really very anxious to have this question examined very thoroughly by its representatives. There is a feeling among students of that question that it is just possible—not perhaps to reduce the army, because that is question on which we laymen have no right to pass an opinion—but that is just possible for instance to reduce some of the British army and have instead an Indian Army. There is a question that will have also to be gone into, whether the number of British officers should be the same or whether they should be replaced by Indian officers. All these questions of policy will have to be examined. Will it not be better if one Committee went through all these questions of economy and had an opportunity of studying this subject?

The last item Sir, is civil. My Hon. friend Mr. Cook said "Are you going to reduce department? Are you going to interfere with the relations with the Indian States? And what about the relations with the British Government?" These are questions which are very big questions. As regards departments, I do not know why a committee like the one proposed might not be able to say—I hope my Hon. friends who are sitting opposite will not misunderstand me when I say that those departments which are transferred and provincial should not have Executive members of Council in the central Government. That is a question that may have to be gone through. Why should Revenue and Agriculture or Education and Sanitation which are purely provincial and transferred subjects be represented here? Revenue may not be a transferred subject yet, but will shortly be and Agriculture is; and if there are to be no memers of Council in the Central Government why should there be be those departments? It is a question of policy. And why should we not be given an oportunity of expressing our opinion on such a policy?

CONGRESS WORK IN SIND.

ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Jan. 27.

Repression in Sind is going on apace Eleven workers of Shikarpur are awaiting trial under section 68 of the Police Act, which comes off on 31st instant. The imprisonment of Messrs. Virumal, member All-India Congress Committee, Verhomal and Bhojraj, three Chief Congress workers of Sukkur, has resulted in creating very great enthusiasm among people. Three ladies are now actually carrying on Congress propaganda. Over Rs. 2,000 have been subscribed for Tilak Swaraja Fund and 43 volunteers have been enlisted.

Kazi Abdul Rahman, Secretary, Sind Provincial Congress Committee with others visited Tando Mahomad Khan last Monday when a meeting of over 700 people was held to explain the main Congress resolutions. As a result, 18 volunteers were enlisted and 100 Congress members were enrolled.

In Karachi Mr. Mahomed Khan and Shrimati Sarswati Devi have enlisted 60 volunteers, including several ladies of high position. Hatimbhi is etively pushing on volunteers' work.

Philatelists will be interested to know, that Mr. Vas Deo, the Postmaster in charge of Prince Wales Camp Post Office, arrangements of which have by the way been excellent throughout the tour, is supplying to Collectors, set of India stamps of all values from three pies to one rupee, stamped with post mark in use in Prince Wales Camp for three rupees twelve annas six pies. They will be sent V.P.P. to those who apply before the end of the tour.—(A. P.)

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact. Amrutanjan is the only Indian pain blam used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling sprain, stiff joint sold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas Sold Everywhere. It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAIN.

GANDHI CALENDER 6 As.

Is your Baby being fed correctly?

Every Mother

no matter how she is feeding her little one, should obtain this booklet. It is a perfect mine of useful information on the hundred and one points affecting baby which inevitably arise from day to day.

SEND THIS COUPON TO-DAY

The "Allenburys" booklet will be sent post free upon receipt of the attached coupon. It is from the pen of a medical man, an authority of all that touches baby's welfare, and contains clear and informative articles on.—

The Importance of proper dietary. Quantities and Hours of Feeding. Feeding after Weaning. Sickness and Convalescence in Infancy. General Management and Clothing. Minor Infant Ailments, Isolation and Disinfection. The care of the Nursing Mother, etc., etc.

TO ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD

Special representative for India

Box 2198, G. P. O., CALCUTTA.

Mrs. ——————————

will be pleased to receive a copy of the "Allenburys" booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

A High-Class Guaranteed

LEVER WATCH FREE.

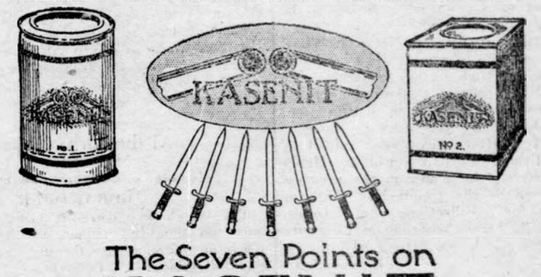
The four lines of letters in this square stand for two boys and two girls names. We guarantee to send you, Absolutely Free, one of our famous guaranteed Lever Watches (ladies or gent's) if you send us the correct names; but you must comply with our conditions and promise to show them to your friends, as we wish to advertise our goods. It costs you nothing to try, so send at once, with stamp for reply.

C	J	K	A
S	T	R	E
T	K	B	A
S	O	R	S

London General Supply Assoc'n
71, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.

Dept.

AS SUPPLIED TO:—H. M. War office, the Admiralty, the India office, the Crown Agents for the colonies, the London Country Council, Principal Railways, &c.



The Seven Points on KASENIT

The purest, Most Rapid, uniform and effective case Hardening compound on the Market for all kinds of iron and steel known the world-over.

7 POINTS:

1—Rapid,
2-Economical,
3-Strong,
4-Non-Inflammable,
5-Non-Explosive,
6-British,
7-Reliable.

FOR SURFACE, OPEN HEARTH AND TOOL HARDENING.

"KASENIT" No. 1:—A specially refined Compound for high-class work.

1/2 lb. Tins. .. .. each. Rs. 2-0.
1 lb. „ .. .. „ Rs. 3-12.
5 lb. „ .. .. „ Rs. 15-8
7 lb. „ .. .. „ Rs. 21-8.

"KASENIT" No. 2:—For ordinary shop use.
5 lb. Tins. .. .. „ Rs. 12-8.

The Advance Motor Co.,

Telegrams: "Automotive." "THE HOME OF ACCESSORIES," Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpati, BOMBAY. Telephone: No. 5121.

Gents' Tailors and Outfitters

EST: 1909

Our tailoring department is under an Expert cutter and able workman. Orders executed promptly and carefully Please Phone up 4008 for our representative

SWADESHI CLOTHS IN STOCK.

A. R. ABDURREHMAN & Co.

20. CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

PHONE NO. 4008.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The Honorary Secretary, of the Central Khilafat Committee of India sends a statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Committee for public information:

The accounts of the period from January 1920 to 31st December 1920 were audited and certified by Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. Chartered Accountants of Bombay and passed by the Central Khilafat Committee at its meeting held on the 12th January 1922 at Bombay. An abstract thereof has already been published and distributed, but detailed accounts are now being printed and will soon be distributed among the public. Total Receipts from all sources during the year 1920 were Rs. 6,43,766-1-4, while the total expenditure under various heads amounted to Rs. 4,73,688-5-8, leaving a Balance of Rs. 1,70,077-11-8.

Total Receipts during the year 1921 amounted to Rs. 20,99,789-4-5 from following sources:—

Smyrna Relief Fund, Rs. 6,26,509-14-7.
Angora Fund, Rs. 8,46,744-13-4.
Khilafat Fund, Rs. 2,93,136-5-6.
Khilafat Receipts, Rs. 2,31,591-15-6.
Literature Proceeds Rs. 4,712-8-3.
Khilafat badges and Flags Rs. 1,135-9-9.
Madina Manawara Fund Rs. 7,225-3-10.
National Muslim University Fund, Rs. 15,114-13-0.
Hijrat Fund, Rs. 1,092-8-0.
Khilafat Membership Fees Rs. 2,886-11-0
Miscellaneous Collections Rs. 69,638-13-8.
Total Rs. 20,99,789-4-5.

The Balance at hand on the 31st December 1921, after deducting Expenditure under various heads incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 9,28,480-3-2 which includes the balance of the year ending 1920.

The following amounts have been remitted to Smyrna:—

Remittances sent during the yeare 1920, Rs. 95,648-2-6, March 1921, Rs. 1,07,119-8-9, April, 1921, Rs. 1,00,521-12-7, May 1921, Rs. 96,930-5-9, June 1921, Rs. 1,34,643-0-3. Total Rs. 5,34,857-13-10.

£26,000 (Rs. 3,75,231-3-9) have been remitted direct to Angora.

The accounts of the year 1921 are being audited by Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. and will be published as soon as the Auditors' Certificate is obtained.

REMITTANCES TO ANGORA.

Formerly remittances to Smyrna used to be sent to His Excellency Ghalib Kemaley Bey and subsequently to His Excellency Djami Bey, representatives of the Angora Government at Rome (Italy) who used to transmit them to Smyrna through their own agencies. Receipts of all those amounts have been duly received in this office, and their photos have been published and distributed among the public. Now arrangements have been made to send money directly to Angora through the Netherland Trading Society with notifications on the Imperial Ottoman Bank of Constantinople for delivery to Field Marshal Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha £26,000 have been remitted to Angora through the same agency, and a receipt thereof is soon expected from Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha. The receipt, when received in this office, will be published for public information. Further amounts will also be sent to Angora as soon as the above receipt is received.

Most of the provincial khilafat committees were not able to send their statements of accounts in time owing to their sole attention being concentrated on facing the new situation consequent upon the repression started by the local Governments. Offices after offices were raided by Police, and their records taken away. Hence no remarks could be made on the progress of work done by the provincial Khilafat committees for collections of funds. Efforts are however being made to secure their reports which we expect within a short time.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HELP.

Nearly two years and a half have passed since the beginning of the Khilafat movement. During this period all God-fearing Mussalmans have taken part in the movement to the best of their capacities. But among those who have contributed to our funds may be particularly mentioned either poor classes or a few wealthy merchants. Among the latter class there is the brilliant example of our worthy President and the pioneer of the present Khilafat movement Seth Mian Mohamed Hajee Jan Mohamed Chotani. It is also a matter of great satisfaction that the enthusiastic Helai, Cutchi, and Bhaonagri Meman Jamaats, Meman merchants of Kolsa Mohalla, and Arab merchants of Bombay have also contributed largely to our funds. Seth Ghulam Mohamed Azam of Rander extended his generous hand and not only contributed one lac and twenty-five thousand rupees for Angora from his own pocket but has also promised to collect at least three lacs of rupees from the merchants of Rander. Seth Hajee Abdullah Haroon, President of the Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee, Karachi, has given a fresh donation of fifty-thousand rupees for Angora Fund and has also promised to collect substantial funds from Karachi.

Our Hindu and Parsee brethren have also given proof of their sympathy and sincerity towards our cause by contributing to our funds. In this connection, Mr. B. F. Bhroacha deserves our special thanks and gratitude.

AN APPEAL.

It is astonishing to observe that our landlords, Talukdars, and Jaigirdars who used to take part in national works, have given no pecuniary help to the Khilafat Fund. They gave substantial help to the Red Crescent Society during the Caremian, Tripolian, and Balkan Wars. But to-day, when the very existence of Islam is at Stake, their silence is deplorable. In this class, Maulana Subhanullah Rais of Gorakhpur and Nawab Ghulam Husain, Rais of Basti have made a good beginning by promising to contribute Rs. 50,000 each towards Angora Fund, and it is hoped their worthy example will be followed by the other landlords of India.

We have, by the Divine help, achieved a great success in our movement within so short a time. But much work still remains to be done before we reach our final goal. It is an admitted fact that nothing can be done without substantial funds. Efforts should therefore be continued for the work of collections. The sum of at least fifty lacs of rupees is to be collected within the shortest time possible for the Government of Angora, and it is confidently hoped every Mussalman, man and woman of India will realise that our national existence depends upon the success of this fund and will contribute his or her mite towards this sacred cause.

In the end a humble tribute is due to the two Mujahidin of Islam who have set an everlasting example of undaunted courage and self-sacrifice—Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Mohamed Ali. They are not in our midst but in Karachi jail, but their work is before our eyes, and their foot-prints on the path of God serve us as our guide. The real appreciation of the most remarkable and distinguished services rendered by the brothers for the cause of Islam and the Country lies in our following their splendid example with the utmost sincerity and devotion, and it is honed all those who love and admire them will continue their work with tenfold zeal and energy.

ANGORA FUND COLLECTION

AT LUCKNOW.

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 30.

Rs. 40,000 has been collected up to the time from Lucknow and other districts in connection with the Angora day expecting more and hope to send a draft of Rs. 50,000 to Bombay at an early date.

AT BELGAUM.

(From a Correspondent.)

Collections for the Angora Fund were made in Belgaum on the Angora day and Rs. 7,450 were sent to the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay. Rs. 2,000 were previously sent from the district.

AT AGRA.

(From a Correspondent.)

AGRA, Jan. 30.

Angora fund collection amounted to Rs. 40,00 to date excluding ornments of value. Contributions from suburbs are still pouring in. Work continues.

AT AJMER

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMERA, Jan. 28.

Angora Fund Collections have been made a great success through the untiring devotions of Khilafat members, citizens and Sahebzadas of Durgah Khwaja Saheb. Rs. 20,000 are shortly to be transmitted. Rs. 50,000 were allotted to Rajputana and Central India but Ajmer alone completes the whole amount, adding up the former instalments. The following gentlemen deserve thanks for their services-Mirza Moyvafleeg, Vice-president, Khilafat Committee, Abdullabaqi Assistant Secretary, Hakim Hamidulhakhan, Seth Qadirbuxji, Syed Mahomed Idris and among Sahebzadas, Mir Mohanif, Syed Nurulhasan, Syed Farzandali, Syed Mohamedhusain and others. Local volunteers are doing admirable work.

AT GORAKHPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

GORAKHPUR, Jan. 30.

The Gorakhpur Khilafat Committee has sent ten thousand rupees to the Central Khilafat Committee through the Provincial Khilafat Committee, Meerut. One thousand more will be sent when the ornaments that have been collected are sold.

AMRITSAR CONGRESS SECRETARY SENTENCED.

TO 2 YEARS' RIGOROUS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 27.

Dr. Santram Seth, Secretary, City Congress Committee, Amritsar, was yesterday again brought up before Mr. Connor, Additional Magistrate. The accused put in a written statement denying that he had participated in volunteers procession on the 15th December. The Magistrate convicted the accused under Section 17 (2) two Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced him to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, in default to 6 weeks' further rigorous imprisonment.

MR. HORNIMAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One of your correspondents asks the present Government to allow Mr. B. G. Horniman the unswerving friend of India to return to India. The request puts me in mind of the fact that Mr. Montagu declared in the House of Commons that the responsibility of Mr. Horniman's externment lay entirely with the present Governor of Bombay. It is not under any Act that he is now forbidden to come to India. It is by the sheer abuse of the powers of refusing passports that Mr. Horniman is deaned in England while vagrants and mischievous Englishmen can safely land on the soil of India. We know that Lord Hardinge desired to release Lokmanya B. G. Tilak on the occasion of King George's Coronation, but the stubborn insistence of Sir George Clarke (now Lord Sydenham) detained him in jail. Now it is (so at least says Mr. Montagu) the equally stubborn insistence of Sir George Lloyd that keeps Mr. Horniman detained in England. Sir George Clarke had something like his own grievance against the late Lokmanya. But that is not so in this latter case. Sir George Lloyd could not have anything against Mr. Horniman. The aggrieved person was Lord Willingdon. Indians, however, can never forget Mr. Horniman,—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

PROGRESS OF RELIEF WORK IN MALABAR.

NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEE'S APPEAL FOR HELP.

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUT, Jan. 28.

The distribution of gratuitous relief is going on satisfactorily and repatriation is proceeding steadily. Refuges are returning home of their own accord.

The problem that remains to be tackled is unemployment. Its solution is beyond the scope and ability of the non-official relief committee The public do certainly expect the government to solve it, as one of the immediate problems of reconstruction,

The Central Relief Committee yesterday appointed a Sub-committee consisting of Dr. Ramarae, M.L.C., Messrs. Sudarsanam, Appu Menon and Manjeri Rammier to investigate into and report on the prevailing conditions in the interior in regard to the need for further gratuitous relief to all committees. The Special Commissioner will be requested to grant facilities to carry out the investigation and meet any distress that may be found. The Committee will begin its work immediately. There is no doubt this will increase the responsibilities of the Relief Committee and is sure to result in the prolongation of activities for a period later than February. A large number of destitute Moplahs, mostly women and children at least now, will not fail to take advantage of the relief that was always offered to them.

The Committee will devise means to provide temporary employment to those in receipt of relief in the interior. Medical relief will also form an important feature of the Committee's work. At present Calicut camps are looked after by Local doctors and nurses from Poona Seva Sadan and other institutions, under the able guidance and energetic supervision of Dr. U. B. Ramarao. In this connection mention may be made of the arrival of a lady doctor from Poona i.e. of Dr. Miss Martin, M.D. whose services the Church of Scotland Mission have kindly placed at the disposal of the committee. Medical arrangements in the mofussil are in charge of local doctors whose sympathy for our work the mofussil committees have enlisted. The health of the Mayanad Camp is not satisfactory. It is now managed by Committee. Dr. Ramarao with the lady doctor and nurse are proceeding immediately to make proper medical arrangements. Mr. C.F. Andrews' visit and the account of relief work given by him to the press will, it is hoped, dispel all doubts entertained regarding the seriousness of the situation and result in better response from all parts of the country to the cause of suffering Malabar.

BI AMAN'S TRIUMPHAL MARCH.

COLLECTIONS FOR ANGORA FUND.

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 26.

Bi Aman, Dr. Syed Mahomed and Syed Sulaiman Nadvi left Bombay on 20th night by Delhi express. They were given warm receptions at every important station. Biaman made sweet but short speeches particularly asking her audience to enlist as volunteers and follow Mahatma Gandhi unflinchingly and loyaly. Bi Aaman was presented purse of Rs. 1,700 at Bhusaval for Angora and Rs. 3,000 at Bhopal. The Hoshangabad public gave Rs. 109. The Musalmans of Bhopal have been making generous efforts in collecting money for the Angora Fund Bi Aman and Dr. Syed Mahomed came to Aligarh via Delhi, where they stopped for a few hours. At Aligarh Bi Aman and the Doctor addressed a public meeting in the city and ladies' meeting at Mr. Khawaji's residence. The Khilafat Committee, Aligarh gave Bi Aman a purse of Rs. 3,000 for the Angora Fund. A few friends of Mr. Ashfaqwali and Mr. Zahidali, Maulan Shaukat Ali's Secretary and son respectively, invited the party to afternoon tea in the boarding house of the Muslim University. The news worked as a red rag to the bull. The provost and the provice-chancellor served those students with notice that they could only invite their guests outside the precincts of the boarding house and one of the authorities went out of his way and made arrangements in the Old Boys' Lodge to avoid any contact with students. The news of the arrival of Bi Aman at the lodge went round the boarding house and about 175 students out of 225—the university number—came to the lodge. On their request Bi Aman made short speech, repeatedly reminding them of their duties as Muslims and Indians towards their faith and country.

The behaviour of the University athorities speaks for itself and needs no comment. The party left for Budaun. On the way they had to change at Kasganj and during intervals Bi Aman was taken in procession and addressed a public meeting, where she asked the audience to enlist as volunteers in thousands, to fill the jails and bring with them fruits of their rigorous imprisonment —Swaraj.

Budaun gave her right royal reception. Thousands had come to the platform. Bi Aman and Dr. Mahmud addressed a public meeting last night. Bi Aman in the morning also addressed three ladies' meetings in different parts of the city. Women of all caste and creeds came in groups to visit her at her residence. The Budaun Khilafat Committee gave a purse of Rs. 3,000. Hindu ladies vied with Muslims in doing honour to the grand old lady.

TRIAL OF MAULANA A. K. AZAD.

HIS STATEMENT.

CASE ADJOURNED TO TO-DAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

The case of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad was called on yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the civil jail premises of the Presidency Jail. The Moulana gave his written statement to the Court and his case was adjourned till 31st inst.

The statement of Moulana covers about 13 pages of foolscap size, closely written.

The following is the summary of the statement:—

I had no desire to file a written statement or to make an oral one. This is a place where we have neither hope nor desire nor complaint. This is a turn, without taking which we cannot reach our goal and therefore we have to pause here a little against our will. But for this we would have gone straight to the jail.

That is the reason why I have always held that Non-cooperators should take no part in the proceedings of the court, although the All-India Congress Committee, Central Khilafat Committee and the Jamiat-ul-Ulmai Hind have no objection to file a written statement for the information of the public.

N-C-O-OUTCOME OF DESPAIR.

Non-co-operation is the outcome of utter despair, which has given birth to an awakening for a complete change. When a person adopts Non-co-operation with the bureaucracy he declares that he has become despaired of getting justice from the Government. But when my case was called on the 6th instant. I found the Government anxious to have me punished. At first the charge against me was under section 17 (2) Criminal Law Ammendment Act, but when there was not even so much proof as is considered now a days sufficient for conviction, the charge was withdrawn and a fresh charge under section 124 (A) has been brought. But the misfortune of the Government is that even this is not sufficient for their purpose. Because the speeches put in evidence do not contain many such passages which are to be found in my numerous speeches and which may have been very useful to Government.

Maulana Azad then referred to those speeches of his which were delivered at Mirzapur Park 6 months before and now put in evidence. He says the copies of his speeches filed is a summary of notes, incorrect, untrue, irregular and meaningless, leaving aside the literary and grammatical mistakes. He admits the portions in which he has given expression to his views regarding the present Government or which can be of any use to the prosecution. Proceeding he observes: What justice can be expected from courts of the Government who cannot bear to be called tyrannical, although its actions are like those of a tyrant? Can the name of oppression be changed, simply because Government is powerful and has jails etc. at its command? I shall say in the words of Mazzini 'we cannot refrain from denouncing your evil actions simply because you have earthly powers with you.' It is an old faith of mankind that whatever is bad should be mended or ended there is no third alternative."

Continuing he says:—

I have been charged with sedition. But let me understand its meaning. Is a struggle for liberty which is not yet successful sedition? If it is so, then I do not repudiate it. But I remind you that it is also called the love of country when it is successful. This is a drama of law and order and can well be called both a comedy and a tragedy.

TIME THE JUDGE.

In conclusion, he addresses a few lines to the Magistrate: "This is an interesting and instructive chapter of history, in arranging which both you and I are equally engaged. To your lot has fallen the magisterial chair and the accused dock to mine. I admit that to complete this work your chair is as necessary as my dock. Come, let us finish this memorable and historical work soon. Bring us to this place often and often and contiune to write your judgment fast. You will have to do this duty for some time till the doors of another court are opened and that court will be the court of divine law. Time will be its judge. It will write its judgment and that judgment shall be final and everlasting."

NEW MACHINERY IN STOCK FOR SALE
Ruston Hornsby Oil engines, Portable Steam engine & Boiler Pumps, Flour & Oil mills, Lathes, Drilling machines, Rice hullers, Shafting Pulleys, Oils, Beltings, etc.
Eruch. D. Engineer & Coy
364 Two Tanks, Bombay.

H. N. MISTRY & CO.,
Always large stock on hand of
White Carurs Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and Coour
English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles, etc.
Old Custom House Road, Circle, BOMBAY.
Tel. Add. SATSANG Telep. No: 741

Awarded Gold Medal
International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

By Royal Appointment to the Court of Spain.
By Royal Appointment to the Court of Italy.

The Food of Kings for your Baby

Kings command the best the world can give, and the Royal Infant has the best medical advice, the best nurses, the best food obtainable.

Glaxo is privileged to display the Royal Arms of Italy and Spain because the infant sons of the Kings of Italy and Spain were brought up on Glaxo

Your Baby is a King, and demands as his Royal right the best that you can give him. Glaxo—the food of Kings—is, therefore, the food King Baby must have.

Glaxo
"Builds Bonnie Babies"

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE Through Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. BOMBAY.

H. A. KADIR & Co.
KAPOL NINAS, SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY 4.
Will do everything necessary for your enquiries or orders for Motor accessories and Coach goods. Try once and you will be convinced.
Telegrams:— "MOTORSTORE"

TEL. WARSHIP
MOTOR OWNERS
Why! You pay more money when you get *Rower* 1920 Brand New 4 Cylinder @ Rs. 11,500.
A accessories are stocked and sold at lowest prices.
BRITISH AUTOMOBILES
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE REX
KING OF TYPEWRITERS
GUARANTEED FOR TEN YEARS
Messrs. SEARS ROCBUCK

Of U. S. A., use nearly 1,000 Rex, Typewriters to the Exclusion of all other
The Last word in Strength. Durability Visibility, Convenience,
EASE AND SPEED
Many advantages possessed by no other typewriters—you try it before you buy it—and you get it at a tremendous saving.
CARBON PAPERS AND RIBBONS ALSO STOCKED
SOLE AGENCY IN INDIA:—
T. H. KHANNA,
10, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle Fort, BOMBAY. Tele. 3923.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BY M K. GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

An English La y Blesses

"An English lady" who sends her name and address, writing from Calcutta says:

"It elevates one to see the admirable way in which Mr. Gandhi shows us the truth and opens our eyes to the atrocious things that our so-called noble Government are doing daily. The letter that an 'English missionary" has written is admirable. I am afraid, there are many more like her, but are too proud to come forward and acknowledge the noble work that Mr. Gandhi is doing. His patience and work are like the spring that lies hidden far below. No matter what the world may preach, God will give him a harvest greater than he expects. It is only those who work in silence reap the harvest. Millions are watching and judging him. But there is One above all, watching and judging each struggle in his daily life, and when his toil and struggle are over, his work and name will live for ever. His name will be worshipped by millions who have gained freedom by his hard work. God bless and spare him and his dear wife, and give them both health and strength to go on until this struggle is over, which will not be long."

It is not without hesitation that I share this letter with the reader. Although written impersonally, it is so personal. But I hope there is no pride in me. I feel I recognise fully *my* weakness. But my faith in God and His strength and love is unshakable. I am like clay in the Potter's hands. And so in the language of the *Gita*, the compliments are laid at His feet. The blessings such as these, I confess, are strength-giving. But my reason for publishing this letter is to encourage every true non-co-operator in the non-violent path he is pursuing, and to wean the false ones from their error. This is a terribly true struggle. It is *not* based on hate though men of hate are in it. It is a struggle which is based on love, pure and undefiled. If I felt any hate towards Englishmen or those who in their blindness are associated with the blind administrators, I have the courage to retire from the struggle. A man who has the least faith in God and His mercy, which is His justice, cannot hate men, though at the same time he must hate their evil ways. But having abundant evil in himself and ever standing in need of charity, he must not hate those in whom he sees evil. This struggle, therefore is intended to make friend with English men and the whole world. It cannot be by flattery, but by plainly telling Englishmen of India that their ways are evil and that we will not co-operate with them so long as they retain them. If we are wrong in so thinking, God will forgive us, for we mean no ill to them and we are prepared to suffer at their hands. If we are right, as sure as I am writting this, our suffering will open their eyes even as it has opened those of "an English lady." Nor is she the only one. I meet Englishmen during my travels. I do not know them, but they greet me cordially and wish me success and pass on. True, as against scores who thus bless me, there are hundreds that curse me. These curses also I am bidden to lay at His feet. They come from ignorance. Many Englishmen and even some Indians consider me and my activity to be mischievous. Non-co-operators must tolerate even these. If they get angry and retaliate, they lose the battle, whereas if they suffer, they win without fail and without delay. *The whole of the delay is due, I am convinced to our shortcomings.* We have not been always non-violent. We have, contrary to our pledge, harboured ill-will. Our opponents the English administrators, their co-operators, the Talukdars, the Rajahs have distrusted us and have felt afraid of us. We are bound by our pledge to clothe them with the fullest protection. Whilst we may not help them in the exploitation of the poor and the weak, we must not harm them. Though they are in a hopeless minority, they must be made to feel safer in our midst than they are behind the bayonets. If we were in a hopeless minority, ours would be an easier position—we would long ago have proved our faith. As it is, our numbers embarrass us. The dissatisfaction with the present regime is common to us; but not the burning faith in non-violence. We must not be satisfied till we have rendered impossible the disgraceful scenes that took place in Madras. We must not, with non-violence on our lips, obstruct court proceedings. Either we seek imprisonment, or we do not. If we do, we must let the Government take us away as fast as they wish. The struggle is prolonged to the extent that we fail to understand the implications of non-violence.

Admitted As A Boarder.

If any one has any doubt about the true lawfulness of the struggle, I hope the following from Babu Prasanna Kumar Sen will help to dispel it. At the time of being sentenced, he was Secretary of the District Congress Committee of Chittagong.

"I have been admitted as a boarder in His Majesty's Hotel for two years and a half. During the last 4 or 5 years I was always thinking of bidding adieu to my profession as a lawyer (that was leading me slowly and imperceptibly down to the path of perdition) and retiring to Hrishikesh, in the Himalayas for spending the rest of my days there in religious pursuits as a recluse. So long I could not put into execution this dream of my life on account of sundry intricacies in my worldly affairs, although habitually I sat very loose upon them.

"Now the All-Merciful Father has showered His immense blessings on me by suddenly taking me off from the midst of worldly bustles and vouchsafing unto me complete rest within the prison walls, where I hope to be possessed of all facilities for the fulfilment of the long cherished objects of my life.

"The unspeakable peace and contentment, which He has now allotted to me, was a thing hitherto unknown to me.

"I am now fully convinced, my dear Mahatmaji, that this temporary rest will, through the Mercy of the Almighty Father and your benedictions, qualify me for the attainment of the highest object of human life—*the eternal Nirvana.*"

I assure the reader that Prasanna Babu's wish to attain supreme happiness in jail is not an idle dream. I know Hrishikesh. It certainly holds blackguards on earth as it holds saints. I know the prison life. Only a pitch black wall separated one of the greatest murderers of South Africa and me. We were both in isolation cells by design, for we were both considered dangerous to society. I had to suffer most in that cell for nearly two months. But I learnt most when I suffered most. It was the time of the fattest harvest. Whilst the suffering lasted, it was difficult to bear But it is now one of the richest treasures in life's memory. We have to-day converted the jails into havens of refuge for liberty-loving men. They can be easily turned into abodes for attaining *nirvana.* The prison cell where Socrates drank the poison cup was undoubtedly the way to bliss. He lives to-day through the memory of that ineffaceable scene.

"waraj Ashram"

Prasanna Babu pictures the jail as a means to attain the highest state. Babu Tarun Ram Phooken calls his jail Swaraj Ashram. Sjt. Phooken is an Assam leader. I may inform the reader that he is a first class shot and a fine sportsman. But he has learnt the secret of suffering. Writing from the Silchar jail he says:—

"I think I was doing enough mischief from the Government point of view to justify my arrest and imprisonment. I am obliged to you and also to the officials concerned for the peace and safety secured for me here. I trust you will soon be able to secure peace and safety for those outside the jail. We will accept them when they come in all humility but, I hope, not in humiliation. We should seek no temporary peace, but permanent peace based upon equality and on the principle of common partivipation of common benefit, for I believe that sort of peace only can be lasting. Peace on any other terms is sure to leave a sting behind which will be beneficial neither to the governed nor to the Governors.

"If we play the game manfully, honourably and without malice or bitterness, it does not much matter, in my humble opinion, whether we win or lose for selfless sufferings, if there be any, will not and cannot be lost eternally."

The letter is countersigned by the Superintendent of the jail. Motilalji warns me from his hotel in Lucknow against embarking upon any premature and patched up peace. He is willing to be in jail indefinitely. There are many Swaraj Ashrams croping up in our midst. But there are none so true as the jails. They are built not with money but with stout hearts.

In Burma.

The nationalist wave is spreading. I have made room for two articles on Burma. Swami Shraddhnandji and Mr. Abbas Tyabji gave me glowing accounts of the national awakening in that land of elephants and wonders. The spoliation of Burma by the British is a sad chapter in their sad history. And sadder still to me is the fact that Indians have not hesitated to take part in the spoil. I have never been able to take pride in the fact that Burma has been made part of British India. It never was and never should be. The Burmese have a civilization of their own. Buddhism of Burma is quite different from the Buddhism of India, as European Christianity is totally different from Christ's Christianity. I wish to say nothing in disparagement of either. The message of Jesus was too strong for the European mentality. The message of the Buddha was too strong for the Burmese mentality. Both the nations have profited by the messages they received to the extent of their receptivity. But there is no doubt that Europe has still to understand the deep meaning and the mysteries of the mission of Jesus, as the Burmese of the Buddha. This the latter can only do, if they are enabled to progress along their own lines. It is therefore a matter of the keenest joy to me that there is a wonderful awakening in Burma. There is no doubt that the Burmese, if they persist in their effort, can solve their simple problem much more quickly than we can with a diversity of bewildering complications.

In Ambala.

The Punjab is truly working wonders. The Sikhs must take and they fully deserve the credit for producing the non-violent atmosphere. There pertinacity, their amazing sacrifice at Nankhana Saheb, the imprisonment of their best leaders and the Government's complete surrender have filled the Punjab with pride and hope and the spirit of sacrifice and non-violence. The reader will not therefore be surprised to read the following from Lala Dunichand of Ambala:—

"Ambala District has started defiance of the Act No. 14 of 1908 in right earnest. Pt. Bhagat Ram, B.A., Headmaster National High School Kharar who is greatly respected, in this district, on account of the nobility of his character, with a batch of ten volunteers defied the law on 14th January at Kharar a small town of three thousand, in the presence of a gathering of over ten thousand people who had collected from neighbouring villages to witness the scene. It was defied again on 15th but no arrests were made.

"Ambala city started on 16th January and repeated on 17th, but no arrests were made. But as soon as the volunteers took to the picketing of liquor shops on 18th the whole lot of ten was arrested, marched to the Court, summarily tried and given three months rigorous imprisonment each. Immediately after the arrest of the 1st batch, the 2nd batch of twelve took their place, who were arrested to-day, tried summarily and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. No time was lost in replacing the 2nd batch. The first two batches contained some of the noblest and purest characters. I am sure this process will continue till either the authorities are tired or you order suspension.

"The entire district is electrified. Unparalleled spirit of sacrifice and self-purification is in evidence everywhere. Mothers and fathers are offering their dear ones for jail, and any number of volunteers are forthcoming. Twenty-six Lambardars (patels) resigned, including a lot of eleven in a single village. Cloth merchants are offering to stop the import of all foreign cloth. In spite of all this excitement an atmosphere of perfect calm and peace prevails, which truly gladdens my heart. So far, the treatment of the police and the authorities is all that could be desired. A word about me and my noble co-worker, Mr. Abdur Rashid Khan, a very cultured non-co-operating Barrister. Mr. Rashid is ready to go to jail and in spite of my timidity, calculating nature, indifferent health and love of ease and comfort, I feel strength enough to go to jail and put up with its rigours. And any day you might hear that we are both lodged in the place where people, a thousand times nobler and higher than we, are comfortably accommodated. A word about the Punjab situation. It is splendid and magnificent. The spirit of non-violence has gone deep. The advent of Swaraj is being felt everywhere. Women are out to share the winning of Swaraj."

Lala Dunichand has nursed Ambala for years. He had, before nonco-operation days, a very lucrative practice of which he used to devote the largest part to the many public works which he had initiated. He had therefore no difficulty in getting round him a band of self-sacrificing young men to work with him. He is now having them to go to jail without any difficulty. Swaraj is the visible immediate fruit of sacrifice. The citizens of Ambala are therefore feeling the advent of Swaraj. The awakening among the women of the Punjab as elsewhere is an event whose value we are not at the present moment able to measure adequately. If the truth is to be told, it was Mrs. Dunchind who paved the way for Lala Dunichand's sacrifice. She it was who prepared him for it. Nor is Mrs. Dunichand's the only instance. I have the privilege of knowing several sisters who are responsible for their husband's greatness.

In Rohtak.

As in Ambala, so in Rohtak. The pages of *Young India* have made the public familiar with the sacrifice of Lala Shamlal. Only his was undertaken in spite of his wife and parents He had to battle against tremendous difficulties. But he bore them all down. He has now the honour of being arrested in common with other friends. These men are the pride of their country. They are not fanatics. They are hard-headed businessmen who have given up their business at the call of country and religion. They are no breakers of peace. They are the keepers of it. And a Government must be on the very verge of bankruptcy that finds it necessary to lock up such citizens.

In Amritsar.

Lala Girdharilal, President District Congress Committee, Maulana Mahomed Daud Gaznavi, President Khilafat Committee. Master Sunam Rai, President City Congress Committee, and Sirdar Ravell Singh, President District Sikh League were arrested and are now convicted because they had the audacity to arrange a public meeting in the teeth of the Seditious Meetings proclamation. Amritsar has already contributed a good number. Now all the presidents have been taken away. They have got two years' rigorous imprisonment each and Rs. 500 fine each, or three months more in default. They have all been taken to Mianwali Jail. The beauty of it is that no matter where you look, no Congress Committee is without its officers. The people have learnt that in a well managed organisation the officers live for ever, though individual holders of office may die, be imprisoned, or desert. The idea itself is really magnificent connoting as it does the unity of man and his estate.

In Lahore.

The capital of the Punjab is doing no less. Lala Dunichand of Lahore says in a letter dated 14th instant:—

"The work in Lahore is pretty active. Three days ago over 3,000 ladies of respectable families went round the city preaching the use of khaddar. All the ladies forming the procession were dressed in khaddar. This had a great effect on men as well as women. There was also a big public meeting. Over 10,000 persons were present. Originally the meeting was to take place in Haveli Nakari. But some time before the fixed time of the meeting and before the public began to come in, a party consisting of about 75 policemen surrounded the place and refused sacrifice to the public. The result was that the meeting was held in another place in Kucha Peshamarian. In the meeting the speech of the day was delivered by Kumari Lajjavati. She, together with Bibi Puran devi (Mrs. Thakurdas) and Bibi Parbati (Lalaji's daughter), visited the quadrangle hostel of the Government College and appealed to the boarders to become volunteers and wear khaddar."

Such work is bound to renovate the nation. It is little wonder, therefore, that the Punjab Government have threatened measures "more systematic and rigorous than any which have hitherto been adopted in order to deal with civil disobedience. The notice in question says:—

"It will be impossible to allow any incitement to pass unnoticed, or to tolerate any dabbling in this form of mischief by Government servants or pensioners. It will, unfortunately, be necessary to add substantially to the burdens of the province by the entertainment of such additional police and executive staffs as may be necessary for the maintenance of order."

The notice argues: "Successful, it (civil disobedience) could only be an education of the criminally inclined among the population in methods, which they would be naturally ready to put into practice against any kind of Government, present or future; unsuccessful, it could only throw back the course of progress and establish well founded doubts of the political maturity of those who deliberately introduced so dangerous a poison into the views of their motherland."

The writer of the notice has overargued the Government case and thus overreached himself. The notice has merely resulted in stiffening the backs of the people. In the first place, civil disobedience is not and cannot be instilled into the minds of the criminally inclined people. The educated class, the women, and the students are hardly criminally inclined. And even the peasantry cannot be classed among 'the criminally inclined.' If the people had not learnt to be peaceful, they would not have stood the assaults and insults that Dr. Gokulchand Narang and his fellow-commissioners have so graphically described in their able and closely reasoned report on the allegations of assaults committed by the police on the 13th day of December 1921 in Lahore. Secondly, the civil disobedience is not aimed at all Government, present or future. It is aimed only at the present Government which has criminally defied the will of a whole people. Thirdly, why is it mischievous or poisonous to tell people not to obey a Government which has systematically emasculated the people? Are the people to continue to be party to humiliations imposed upon them by an irresponsible bureaucracy?

But let us look at Dr. Gokulchand Narang's report. In my opinion, it provides abundant justification for disciplined civil disobedience, if the people are to live as free men. The Committee has found that—

1. The volunteers were carrying on peaceful work.

2. The police 'with long brass bound *lathis*' suddenly came down upon the volunteers and the public and belaboured them without warning.

3. The volunteers on refusing to disperse in spite of injuries received by them were arrested, discharged and rearrested and after a few hours' detention about one o'clock at night were deliberately set down at separate places far away from their homes.

4. The volunteers were filthily abused by the custodians.

How are the people to deal with such legalised criminality? Are they meekly to submit to it or are they as self-respecting men to disregard authority by disobeying orders? If the things Dr. Gokulchand Narang has described happen in a city like Lahore, what must be the plight of poor villagers? If the newspaper reading public were not utterly ignorant of the village life and indifferent to the hardships of villagers, the fetish of law and order in whose name unspeakable horrors are perpetrated would have been destroyed long ago. The campaign of civil disobedience is designed to evolve true law and order, which the public will consider it a privilege and a duty to obey.

A QUOTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I came across the accompanying passage in Otto. H. Kahn's publication entitled "Right above Race." Considering this passage a very appropriate and vivid description of a section of Indian Politicians I crave the courtesy of its insertion in your Paper:—

Some politicians there may be, here and elsewhere so obeseeed by the issues which hereto fore were good election assets and so unable to shake off the invetrate habits and the formulas and calculations of a life time that they are unable to recognize and to share in the sudden flaming manifestations springing from the deep of the people's sout-and after a while, looking around for their usual followers, findthemselves in chilly-lonliness.

Some there are, a small minority always and getting smaller every day, who lack the vision to see their duty or the strength to follow it, and who stand irresolute, hesitant and dazed.

The vast and overwhelming majority have acted like true men. . . They are entitled to claim your sympathetic understanding for the heart ache which is theirs and they are entitled to claim your trust. It will not be misplaced.

I am taking very little account of that insignificant number of men of foreign origin who misguided or corrupt date by insidious and underground processes to attempt to weaken or oppose the resolute will of the Nation. There are too few of them to count and their manoeuvres are too clumsy to be effective. But let them be warned. There is sweeping through the country a mighty wave of stern and grim determination which bodes ill for anyone standing in its way.—Yours, etc.

D. J. N.

BOMBAY, Jan. 26.

MUSICAL CONCERTS

INFANT MUSICIAN—PRODIGY.

MASTER MANHAR BARVE

EDWARD THEATRE, KALBADEVI.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M. AND SUNDAY 5 AT 5-30 P.M.

Rates:—Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8.

SCHOOLS OF SCIENTIFIC MUSIC. Kalbadevi Road, Princess Street, BOMBAY, } G. G. BARVE, Professor of Music.

N. B.—Tickets can be had and seats may be reserved daily from 3 to 6 p.m. in the Theater

A wonderful body builder for children

ESCA SYRUP

IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR

Weak Chests, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood.

If you have had influenza, fever of Malaria, it will prevant all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half as good anywhere. Re 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful

Sold by all Chemists everywhere

Wholesale:— MARTIN AND HARRIS,

Victoria Buildings, 119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Fresh Consignment

OF

Febricoid Best American Leather

Suitable for coach cushions

" " Furniture linings

" " Automobile Upholstering and Hood

SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS SENT ON APPLICATION.

Standard Automobiles,

58, SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "DEMAND" *Branch;* NASIK CITY *Telephone:* 4491.

THE

EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER Co.,

Empire Building. Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Estd. 1891)

Telephone No 595. Telegrams:—"EASTLIGHT"

FURUKAWA WIRES

Just Unpacked Consignment of

Insulation Testing Sets, Heating Apparatus. Boilers, Toasters, Irons Heating Plates, Watchman's Clocks, Fancy Presentation, Table Lamps, Illumination Strips.

Also Pumps, Motors, A.C. and D.C. Fans, Etc

Prices on Application.

SUPERIOR MAKE

WE OFFER TO OUR NUMEROUS CUSTOMER

"Dr. Swayer."

Cushion Sole Boots and Shoes

AND

Lotus Boots & Shoes.

OF

Highest quality combined with Durability and very Elegant to wear.

Also Boots and Shoes of other well-known makers in different qualities just arrived from England and America.

SOLE AGENTS:

Tajbhoy & Co.,

"BARIA MANSIONS."

Opp. CRAWFORD MARKET.

Proprietor GANIJI CURRIMJI.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

COLLARS GLAZED
at One Anna each.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co
LAUNDERERS & CLEANERS. BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
The tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price An. 12.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

KATOL
The Best Insecticide Powder Ans. 14 a tin.
A. H. NASER & CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists & Druggists

It will pay and ever give you satisfaction so send in your holiday Snaps for Developing, Printing Enlarging, etc., Straight to :—
S. MAHADEO & SON.
WELLING HOUSE
201, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N.B.—Large stock of Field and Hand Cameras, Kodaks, and all Sundries to suit every purse always on view.

REDUCED PRICES.

Victory Rapid Binder Files	Rs. 3	8	0	Dozen
Carbon Papers Kolok	4	0	0	Box.
Brawney Blue or Read Pencil	2	4	0	Dozen.
Transparent Adhesive Tafes (Ready gummed)	2	0	0	Dozen.
Window covers. Large Window	14	0	0	per 1000
Regent Lever Files. Index as Foolscap	3	0	0	each.
Envelope openers	1	4	0	,,
Bank of England Sealing wax	4	0	0	Box.
Desk Hand Blotters	1	4	0	each.
Venus Drawing Pencils	3	0	0	Dozen.
Rubber Stamps (if contract)	0	12	0	Line.
Die embossing (if contract)	3	0	0	per 1000
Manda or opsque covers	6	0	0	,,

Ask for our Illustrated catalogue.
N. BURJOR & Co.,
STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
Head Office :—
55, Frere Road, Branch Kanta Building
Telephone: 4564.

A part of the
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Which sends post free on being asked a book "Fun for Leisure Hours"
Head Office:—JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Sree Charkha

During the last few months many new improvements in our Sree Charkha have been made and the present model contains the following special features.
1. 3 wire strut for adjusting the tension of the driving string most accurately.
2. Improved fine spindle with about 70 revolutions per turn of the handle enabling fine yarn to be drawn out.
3. A new and very neat Folding Wire Skein or Yarn Winder.
The former features of brass bearings removeable spindles etc. are also made more accurately.
Price complete Rs. 5.
Packing Re. 1.
Advance of Re. 1 must accompany every order.
FREE DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE ON REQUEST :—
ANNAPURNA COOKER & CO.
NEAR WEST END CINEMA
GIRGAON, BOMBAY NO. 4.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION SUPPLIED AT MODERATE PRICES—

PRESS COPY BOOKS :

Real German make, of clear excellent white paper well bound in calico and leather. Fully indexed, 500 pages.

No. 1 Letter size 9¾ by 11½ in. each Rs. 10-8

No. 2 ,, ,, cheaper, each Rs, 8-8.

WRITE US FOR ALL YOUR NEEDS !

OFFICE FURNITURE A SPECIALITY } V. S. BHAT & CO. } QUALITY GOODS in great variety

OPP. CINEMA MAJESTIC, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

For Motor Cars, Motor Lorries and Motor Workshops.

SUPERIOR BEST AMERICAN LUBRICATING OILS
A. B. C. E. QUALITIES AND PURE GREASE IN TINS AND CASKS
PETROL, TYRES, TUBES SOLID TYRES,
OF ALL MAKES AND MOTOR
ACCESSORIES
Can be had at wholesale rates.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED. Prices on Application.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

THE NEW ROYAL MOTOR TAXI CAB CO
Sandhurst Road, Near GLOBE CINEMA, Jariwala Building, 1st Floor
BOMBAY.

Suppliers of New A C & D C Electric Motors and Dynamos. Standard Voltage, always IN STOCK up to 100 H. P. wiring and Installations undertaken. Also Hand and Power Pumps for TOTAL HEADS UPTO 2000 ft.
Prices defy competition.

THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING COMPANY.
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.
17 19 Elphinstone Circle. Fort.
Telegram—Thinenco. Tephone No. 3825.
BOMBAY.
Post Box No. 141.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT AWARDED FOR WATER TANKS AT AMRAOTI EXHIBITION 1906

GAJANAN & Co.,

ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS AND IRON FOUNDER.

We have specialized for over 15 years in the manufacture of Storage Water Tank (square or round.) Chimneys, Trusses, Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts. Dustbins. Ornamental and Colapsible Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Railings and Gates. Oil Tanks a speciality.

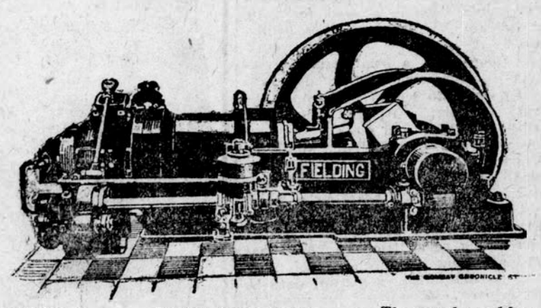
Our work has given absolute satisfaction to our clients.
We invite Government, Railway, Municipalities and other enquiries.
Jariwalla Building, 1st Khetwady, near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 1380.

Fielding and Platt, Ltd.

SEMI—DIESEL
Crude Oil Engines and Suction Gas Plants
NO WATER INJECTION

SAFE SIMPLE RELIABLE ECONOMICAL.

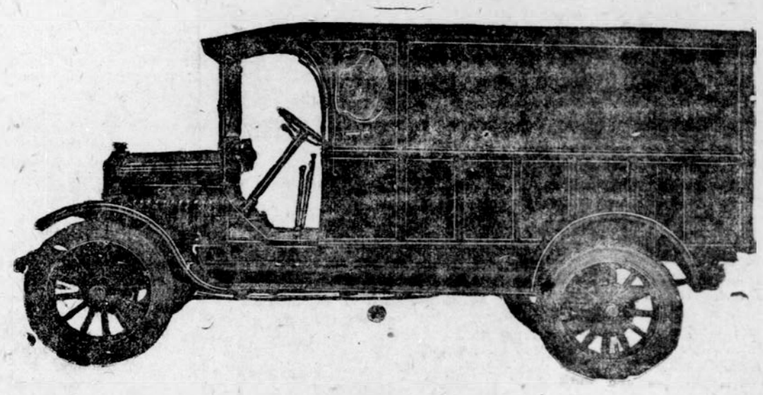
USE SEMI-DIESEL ENGINES



40 Years Experience British throughout Thousand working.
STOCKS HELD

MOOLJI HARIDAS & Co.,
Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sind, Baluchistan, Punjab, Central and United Provinces.
Post Box, No. 135, Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY.

"RAINIER"



¶ Represent the best in Engineering practice.

¶ Every unit and every part is made for truck purposes, selected for its ability to withstand the severe strain of everyday commercial service. ::

1-Ton
1½-Ton
2-Ton
2½-Ton

Telephone 4401

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS
THE
Victoria Motor Works & Garage Co.
Tram Terminus; Girgaum
SHOW ROOM GOVALIA TANK ROAD.

New Year Presents.
OF
Indian Silk, Saris, Scarves Opera-cloaks Shoe-brocades, tissues, table-centres, purses, brassware, rare Pictures.
COME AND SELECT AT
GUPTA'S
New Queen's Road, Near Opera House.
BOMBAY
Phone 3242.

ICY HOT BOTTLES & CARAFES

KEEP CONTENTS
Either ICY Cold
or
Steaming HOT for DAYS
Without ICE or FIRE.
PRICES DEFY COMPETITION
AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT CO.
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

Fresh Stock
OF
Huntly and Palmers Biscuits
Cadbury's Chocolates, Provisions, wines, Spirits, etc.
Prices on application.
PHILLIPS & Co. LTD.,
314 Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

PEARSE & Co.

THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.
Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquor

BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.
CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.
CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.
HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.
BREAD TWICE A DAY.
ICES OF VARIETIES.

TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.
BAR & BILLIARDS.
Bakers, Confectioners and Cuterers. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BHARAT WATCH.

With Coloured Portraits of 11 National Leaders of BHARAT: -

Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji,
Shrimati Sarojini Naidu,
Lok. Tilak,
Lala Lajpatrai,
Mother of Ali Bros.
Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
Dr. Rabindranath Tagore,
Dr. Subramania Aiyar,
Mahatma Gandhiji,
Maulana Mohmed Ali,
Maulana Shaukat Ali.

A. Quality Nickle Case Flat Watch ..... Rs. 25.
B. Quality Nickle Case Ry Shape Watch .... Rs. 20.
C. Quality Nickle Case Ry. Shape Watch .... Rs. 12-8.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL At
Valy Fateh Mahomed & Co.
WATCH MERCHANTS. Abdul Rehman Street.
Tele Add : "WATCH." BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH, BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.